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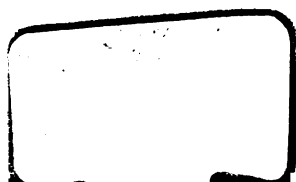
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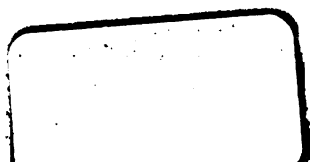
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WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR LIVES AND WORKS.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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HENRY HOWARD.

Earl of Northampton.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of

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Pub. 4. Oct. 1796. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

HENRY Howard, second son of Henry earl of Surrey, who was beheaded in the 38th year of Henry the Eighth,* and brother to Thomas, the fourth duke of Norfolk, who lost his life for his attachment to Mary queen of Scotland, in 1571-2, was born at Shottesham in Norfolk, about the year 1539: he was bred at King's college, Cambridge, and was for some time of Trinity-Hall in that University; where he took the degree of master of arts, probably about the year 1554; and several years afterwards (1568) the same degree was conferred on him at Oxford, by incorporation.† His reputation for literature was so high in the University, that he was accounted, as Bishop Godwin‡ informs us, “the learnedest among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned” of that time: a character much more applicable to his father, the ingenious and unfortunate earl of Surrey.

Being left, like many of the younger brothers in that age, without any suitable provision, he was for some time chiefly dependent on his elder brother; and after his execution, was so poor, that when his nephews, the earl of Arundel and lord Thomas Howard, were absent from London, he was (as Lloyd informs us) sometimes forced “to dine with the chair of Duke Humphrey;” or, in other words, to loiter during the hour of dinner in Duke Humphrey's Walk§ in St. Paul's church, or to pass the time at some stationer's shop in that neighbourhood.|| However, probably by the

* 19th Jan. 1547-8.

† ATHEN. OXON. i. Fasti. col. 102.

‡ p. 202.

§ Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was buried at St. Alban's; but one of the aisles or walks in St. Paul's went by his name, either from his having a cenotaph in that church, or some seat there being denominated from him: Here, those who had no means of procuring a meal, used to loiter during the hour of dinner, under pretence of hearing the news of the day.

|| STATSMEN, &c. OF ENGLAND, p. 557-

bounty of his nephew Lord Arundel, he was enabled to spend some years in travel, during which he visited Italy; but on his return to his native country, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his family connexions did not allow him even to aspire to any promotion at court. Being however of a very intriguing disposition, and one of the grossest flatterers that ever existed, fawning, mean, and insincere, he attached himself to the fortunes of such persons as he thought most likely to enjoy the royal favour; and there was no degree of servility to which he was not ready to submit, for the promotion of such projects as he had conceived.

A few extracts from Dr. Birch's MEMOIRS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, may throw more light upon his character than a long essay; and while they exhibit proofs of the opinion then entertained of him by his contemporaries, and of his falshood, meanness, and servility, they will at the same time furnish us with a specimen of his enigmatical, affected, and pedantick style.—In one of his letters to Lord Essex, of whom in the time of his prosperity he was a most fulsome adulator, he thus addresses that nobleman on his lady having miscarried in 1596:—“ This is an accident to
 “ make your country know that God means in this manner to correct and
 “ punish it, when such sweet blossoms fall from fruitful trees, before they
 “ knit, or sweet breaths favour them—The testimony of a friend, what he
 “ would willingly have endured to prevent this untimely stroke, comes out
 “ of season, when the brunt is past; but God so deal with me in *die illo*,
 “ as I would lose of my own blood to save yours; and hold all those ut-
 “ terly given over in *sensum reprobissimum*, whose malice can distinguish
 “ at this day between the safeguard of your worthy person and the life of
 “ your country. For my own part, I confess mine ignorance, and there-
 “ fore with one reason will pray ardently for health under one form,
 “ as for the twins of Hippocrates, that must ever weep and laugh, live
 “ and die together. I will wait upon your lordship, when I shall not be
 “ troublesome to a heavy spirit, if I may know your pleasure; and in the
 “ mean time wish that your effects may be as prosperous, as their causes
 “ are extraordinary. Your lordship's most affectionately, humbly, and

"eternally, H. HOWARD."*—In another letter to the same nobleman (17th Nov. 1597) he says, "When I see you not; yet I think of you, and with the most divine philosophers will ever settle my beatitude in contemplation of that shining object unto which hypocrisy or flattery can add no grace, because the rare worth of itself hath made it very truly and singularly super-excellent,—Some friend of mine means this day before night to merit my devotion and uttermost gratitude, by seeking to do good to you; the success whereof my prayers in the meantime shall recommend to that best gale of wind that may favour it. Your lordship by your late purchase hath almost enraged the dromedary that would win the queen of Sheba's [Elizabeth's] favour, by bringing pearls. If you could once be as fortunate in dragging old Leviathan [Lord Burghley] and his cub, *tortuosum colubrum*, [Sir Robert Cecil] as the prophet termeth them, out of this den of mischievous device, the better part of the world would prefer your virtue before that of Hercules."† With the *crooked cub* here mentioned, the writer, (as we shall presently see,) a few years afterwards, entered into the most intimate connexion.

The mother of Anthony, and the famous Francis, Bacon, a woman eminent for her sagacity and learning, knew Lord Henry Howard so well, that she frequently cautioned her sons from reposing any confidence in a man whom she calls "*subtiliter subdolan*, and a subtle serpent," and whom she represents as "a dangerous intelligencing man, and no doubt a subtle papist inwardly."—"Pretending courtesy," she observes in another place, "[he] worketh mischief perilously. I have long known him, and observed him. His workings have been stark naught."‡ All the contemporary accounts shew that the opinion which this lady had formed of his character was well founded. Rowland White says, "he was held for a ranter."§ Sir Anthony Welden represents him as not a wise man, though a great clerk, and one of the grossest flatterers in the world. The author of a book falsely ascribed to Fulke Grevill lord Brook,|| says, he was fa-

* MEM. OF ELIZ. ii. 246. † Ibid. p. 363. ‡ Ibid. i. 227. § SYDNEY PAPERS, ii. 129.

|| Sir Fulke Grevill's Five Years of K. James; &c. 4to. 1643. It is strange that the late Horace Earl of Orford should have supposed this book the composition of Lord Brook. It has nothing of his style; and the mis-statements of facts shew it could not be written by a man who held the high office of chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of James I. Among other gross mis-statements, Lord Northampton is said to have been made first lord privy-seal, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports; though he obtained the latter office in the first year of King James, and the former several years afterwards.—This book, which was evidently written by one of the presbyterian *saints* for party purposes, was afterwards republished with additions, under the title of *The first fourteen years of King James*, &c. 4to. 1651.

meus for secret insinuation and for cunning flatteries, and by reason of these qualities a fit man for the condition of these times." And finally, the French ambassador, resident in England in the latter years of Elizabeth, Mon. de Beaumont, calls him "the grossest flatterer and calumniator that ever lived."[¶]

Though the queen entertained a very unfavourable opinion of him, he contrived at length so far to insinuate himself into her good graces, that towards the very close of her reign, we are told, she took much pleasure in his conversation.* This was in Sept. 1600, when in conjunction with the man who had brought his *adored* friend Essex to the block, he was carrying on that secret correspondence with King James, which has been published by Sir David Dalrymple;† and exhibits some curious traits of his subtilty and pedantry.—In consequence of these services, and of the attachment of his brother to the queen of Scots, as soon as James ascended the throne of England, Lord Henry Howard was among the first who participated of the royal favour. In May, 1603, he was made a privy-counsellor: in March, 1603-4, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and earl of Northampton. In April, 1608, he was constituted lord privy-seal, and made a knight of the garter. In 1609 he succeeded Lord Lumley as high steward of Oxford; and on the death of Robert earl of Salisbury in 1612, he was chosen chancellor of Cambridge. Such were his honours, which have long since passed away; but his disgrace and infamy will last for ever: for in the following year, not content with acting as a pander to his great-niece, the countess of Essex,‡ for the purpose of gratifying and se-

¶ *Lettres de Beaumont*, v. 38. quoted by Birch, *ut sup.* ii. p. 501.

* *SYD. PAP.* ii. 215.

† *The Secret Correspondence of Sir Robert Cecil with James VI. king of Scotland*, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1766.

‡ Sir Symonds D'Ewes in his Account of his own Life, (MSS. Harl. 646,) says—"This inhuman cruelty in the said countesse of Essex [the contriving the murder of Overbury] is the more to be admired; for I have heard one Captain Field, a faithfull votarie of the earle of Suffolke her father, protest, that having known her from her infancie, hee had ever observed her to be of the best nature and sweetest disposition of all her father's children, exceeding them all alsoe in the delicacie and comelines of her person: *execrating also by his bitter expressions my lord of Northampton's wicked practices*, by which shee was first drawn to become the earle of Somerset's advowtresse, and afterwards to be his wife." In another place the same writer observes, that "she [the countess of Somerset] was so delicate in her youth, as notwithstanding that inestimable prince Henry's martiall desires, and initiation into the waies of godlines, shee, being set on by the earle of Northampton, her father's uncle, first caught his eye, and heart, and afterwards prostituted herself to him, who reaped the first fruits of her virginity."

The following letter from Northampton to the earl of Somerset, was read on the trial of the latter nobleman: "Now it is concluded about the form of the *nonality*, [nullity] I doubt not but God will bless

securing the friendship of the rising favourite, Rochester,—he conspired with them to murder Sir Thomas Overbury.* His guilt in that atrocious transaction is fully ascertained by his letters to Rochester and to Sir Gervase Helwyffe, the lieutenant of the Tower, (whom he procured to be appointed to that office a few days after Overbury was confined,) some of which were read on the trial of Helwyffe; and two others to that gentleman, in which he shews an extraordinary solicitude that Overbury's body should be speedily buried, are yet extant in the Cotton library.† However, he escaped the publick execution which he so well deserved, by dying about nine months after Overbury, and six months after his niece's marriage with Rochester, then earl of Somerset; at which time the facts by which the guilt of all the perpetrators of that foul crime was afterwards ascertained, though strongly suspected, were not yet ascertained.

Though to obtain the favour of James, the earl of Northampton had openly professed himself a protestant, he was secretly a papist, and in his last will declared himself one, though he had the audacity to institute a suit in the Star-chamber for defamation, against some persons who had charged him with being popishly affected. On this trial he probably would have been successful, had not Archbishop Abbot proved the justice of the imputation against him, by producing a letter under Northampton's own

the next bargain. I hope hereafter to find better *pen and ink* in this lady's chamber. Be still happy." Underneath subscribed, H. NORTHAMPTON. "And I am witness to this bargain, FRA. HOWARD."

In another letter to the same person, part of which was so indecent that Lord Chief Justice Coke would not read it to the peers, this odious pander of *seventy-four* appears to have thought the foregoing gross allusion worth repeating: "— You may believe the words of him that will rather die than flatter you. My heart is full of the love of you. Your characters are no more pain for me to peruse, being as well acquainted with your hand as my own, the pain is no more than the cracking of a nut for the sweet kernel, or my *niece's pain in the silver-dropping stream of your pen.*"

• "I might add a third stream, from the earl of Northampton's ambition, who desires to be first in favour with my lord of Somerset; and knowing Overbury's malice to himself and his house, thought the man must be removed and cut off. So it was amongst them resolved and decreed, that Overbury must die." Bacon's speech on the trial of the earl of Somerset.

Sir Gervase Helwyffe at the place of his execution said, "I was by diverse tricks drawn into this act, which I received from the earl of Northampton," &c.

This detestable hypocrite, however, a few days before he died, in a letter to the earl of Somerset, assured that "honourable and *worthy* lord," (for so he calls him) that he did love him for his *virtues*, and not court him for his fortune." See *Memorials and Letters relating to the reign of James I.* collected by Sir David Dalrymple, 8vo. 1766, vol. ii. p. 191.

† They have been published in Winwood's *MEMORIALS*, iii. 481.

hand to Cardinal Bellarmine, in which he said in effect, "that howsoever the condition of the times compelled him, and his majesty urged him, to turn protestant, yet nevertheless his heart stood with the papists, and that he would be ready to further them in any attempt." According to an author already mentioned, who is worthy of little credit,* he was so abashed by this reproof, that when he went home he made his will, and soon afterwards died. But he was much too hardened in iniquity, to have had any such sensibility. The writer did not know that he was then at least in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and that he had been long afflicted with a chronical complaint, finally attended by a fever, of which he died, June 15, 1614. He was buried by his own desire in the chapel of Dover castle.

The author of *AULICUS COQUINARIÆ* says, he died of the stone. But the following account, which is given by Sir Henry Wotton, who was in London at the time of Lord Northampton's death, is much more likely to be correct.

"The earl of Northampton, having after a lingering fever spent more spirits than a younger body could well have borne, by the incision of a wenish tumor grown on his thigh, yesternight between eleven and twelve of the clock, departed out of this world; where, as he had proved much vicissitude and variety of fortune in the course of his life, so peradventure he hath prevented another change thereof by the opportunity of his end:" [The reader will naturally suppose that these words allude to the share which Northampton had in the murder of Overbury, to which they are perfectly applicable; but they relate to a different charge;] "for there went a general voice (Sir Henry adds) throughout the court on Sunday last, upon the commitment of Dr. Sharp and Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Tower, that he was somewhat implicated in that business, whereof I will give you a little account at the present, as far as I have been able to penetrate. John Hoskins, (of whose imprisonment I wrote you by the last carrier,) having at a re-examination been questioned whether he well understood the consequence of that *Sicilian vesper* whereunto he had made some desperate allusion in the house of parliament, made answer, and I think very truly, that he had no more than a general information thereof,

* The author of the first five years of King James.

being but little conversant in those histories that lay out of the way of his profession: whereupon being pressed to discover whence he then had received this information, since it lay not within his own reading, he confessed to have had it from Dr. Sharp, who had infused these things into him, and had solicited him to impress them in the parliament: and further, that Hoskins hereupon demanding what protection he might hope for, if afterwards he were called into question, the said Doctor should nominate unto him (besides others whose names I will spare,) that earl, *who hath now made an end of all his reckonings*; assuring him of his assistance by the means of Sir Charles Cornwallis, with whom the Doctor was conjoined in this practice. Thus came Sir Charles into discovery; who being afterwards confronted with the Doctor himself, though he could not (as they say) justify his own person, yet did he clear my lord of Northampton from any manner of understanding with him therein, upon his salvation: *which yet is not enough (as I perceive among the people) to sweep the dust from his grave.*

“The earl of Northampton hath made three of his servants his executors, with a very vast power, as I hear; and the overseers of his will, my L. of Suffolk, my L. of Worcester, and my L. William Howard. To the earl of Arundel he left all his land, (which will amount to some 3000l. of yearly revenue,) besides three or four hundred to Mr. Henry Howard, [a younger son of Lord Suffolk,] whereof he had before assured him at the time of his marriage; but neither of them to enjoy a penny thereof this eight year: all which time he intendeth the fruits of his estate shall be collected and distributed in legacies and pious uses, according to his will, which hath not yet been seen: but thus much as I have told you, was understood before his expiration. To my lord of Suffolk he hath left his house, but hath disposed of all the moveables and furniture from him: and it is conceived that he died in some distasteful impression which he had taken against him, upon the voices that ran of my lord of Suffolk's likelihood to be lord treasurer; which place will now assuredly fall upon him; and the world doth contemplate my lord of Rochester for lord privy-seal, and lord-warden of the five ports.”*

* Letter from Sir Henry Wotton to Sir Edmund Bacon, dated London, June 16, 1614. Wotton's *Remains*, 8vo. 1685. p. 434.

With all his crimes, he is allowed to have been learned, charitable, and magnificent. Of his learning, the only proof extant in print is, his "Defensive against the poison of supposed prophecies," printed originally in 4to. 1583, and reprinted in folio in 1620. His "Apology for the government of Women" has not been published, but is yet extant in MS. in the Bodleian library; and Speed mentions,† that he wrote a Discourse concerning the gunpowder treason; but this probably was the speech which he delivered on the trial of the conspirators, which is preserved in the State Trials. Of his charity three hospitals which he founded, are the proofs; one at Rise in Norfolk, for twelve poor women; another at Clin in Shropshire, for twelve poor men; and a third at Greenwich, for twenty. His magnificence was evinced by his hospitality and the number of his retinue and followers, in which he is said to have surpassed all the noblemen of his time;‡ and by the stately structure which he built near Charing-Cross, then called Northampton House, which being bequeathed to his nephew Thomas earl of Suffolk, afterwards assumed the name of Suffolk House, and is now known by that of Northumberland House.§ The current opinion of the time was, that it was built with Spanish gold: a notion founded on the notorious ill character of the builder, who had been one of the commissioners for making the peace between England and Spain shortly before this edifice was erected.

* AVLICUS COQUINARIÆ, p. 67.

† CHRONICLE, p. 1236.

‡ Saunderson's HIST. OF K. JAMES, p. 393.

§ He appears from his dedication to Sir Francis Walsingham in 1583, prefixed to a work already mentioned, to have studied Vitruvius; and probably acquired a taste for architecture during his residence at Rome and Florence. Saunderson [*ut supra*, p. 393] informs us, that he gave Lord Suffolk the plan of Audley Inn near Walden in Essex; which, according to Roger Coke, (DETECTION, i. 86,) cost 190,000l. Dugdale says it was not to be equalled by any fabrick in the realm, excepting Hampton-court. It had a gallery near three hundred feet long, from the two ends of which projected backwards, a chapel, and a great council-chamber. The first court consisted of noble corridors supported by columns of alabaster, in the room of which Sir John Vanbrugh built two unsightly brick walls, which cost 1600l. Many of the friezes still extant, are, according to Lord Orford, in a good taste. Of this stupendous fabrick, the extent and magnificence of which are ascertained by Winstanley's plates, the greater part has been demolished. See Walpole's ANECDOTES OF PAINTING, ii. 56. 8vo.

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S^r John Fastolfe.

From the Oxford Almanack for the Year 1731.

Pub. Nov. 1796. by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

Sir John Fastolf, knight banneret and knight of the garter, was descended from an ancient and famous family in Norfolk, and is supposed to have been born at Yarmouth in that county about 1377. He was a most valiant and renowned general, who held a most noble condition in France during the English power and supremacy in that kingdom, and was in all respects a man of illustrious and extraordinary qualities. Though the circumstantial progress of his education cannot be accurately traced, at this distance of time, yet his great and brilliant accomplishments afford indisputable evidences that it must have been conducted with the most careful pains. His father John Fastolf, Esq. dying before he was of age, he became ward to some nobleman of high rank and power, and it is said that he was trained up according to the custom of those times in the Norfolk family. Thomas of Lancaster, second son of Henry IV. and afterwards duke of Clarence, was sent lord lieutenant into Ireland about the year 1401, and Fastolf probably attended him; for it is affirmed that he was with him in 1405 and 1406. It is almost certain too that Fastolf was with him in 1408, because at the end of that year he was married to a rich young widow of quality in that kingdom.

Under the English regency in France he was appointed to some eminent conditions of great trust and ability, which obliged him to reside in that country for some time, where he occupied in the progress of his education many offices of the highest importance. He lived with grace and benignity in the mild arts of peace, and he wore with moderation and unassuming dignity the titles and honours which were successively bestowed on his services and virtues.

• Biographical Dictionary. "He was a ward (and still the last) to John Duke of Bedford."
 Fuller's Worthies of England, in Norfolk, 253.

great foul.

the disabling infirmities of a long old age.

" of Fraunce; having the charge and faufgarde of them dyverse yeres,

" occupyenge and rewlynge thre hondred speeres, and the bowes accustomed thenne; and yeldyng good acompt of the forsaide townes, castellys, and fortressys, to the seyd kynges." &c.

Many writers have blamed Shakspeare for perverting, they say, with unaccountable licence the character of this great and good man; under the name of his Sir John Falstaff. But there are invincible reasons for supposing that the seeming detraction of the poet arose from the accidental resemblance in the spelling of the name. Shakspeare's Falstaff is an old, humorous, vapouring, half-cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken debauchee; while our Fastolff was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober commander abroad, and eminent for every act of virtue and goodness at home. Falstaff's character, it is to be observed, was originally written under the name of Sir John Oldcastle; but the real Sir John Oldcastle was an early and eminent instrument of the reformation for which he suffered, and his name was so sacred in common estimation, that Shakspeare was obliged to change it to Falstaff, which name according to the strictness of the letter is not to be found in history. He tells us himself of the change from Oldcastle to Falstaff, in the epilogue to the second part of Henry IV. " If," says he, " you be not too much cloyed with fat meat, our humble author will continue the story with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair Catherine of France; where for any thing I know Falstaff shall die of a sweat, unless already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man."

Of Sir John Fastolff Fuller hath these words. " To avouch him by many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the sun is bright; though since, the stage hath been over-hold with his memory, making him a thrafonical puff and emblem of mock valour. True it is that Sir John Oldcastle was the make-sport in all plays for a coward. It is easily known out of what purse this black penny came: the papists railing on him for a heretic, therefore he must be also a coward; though indeed a man of arms every inch of him, and as valiant as any in his age. Now I am glad that Sir John Oldcastle is put out, so I am sorry that Sir John Fastolff is put in to relieve his memory in this base service, to be the anvil for every dull wit to strike upon."

DR. GEORGE HAKEWILL.

GEORGE HAKEWILL, a learned divine, was the son of John Hakewill of the city of Exeter, merchant. He was born in the parish of St. Mary Archa in that city, in the year 1579, where, having received his grammar education, he afterwards became a commoner of St. Albans Hall, in the beginning of the year 1593, and was so noted a disputant and orator, that he was unanimously elected fellow of Exeter college at two years standing*. Afterwards he proceeded in arts, applied himself to deep researches in philosophy and divinity, entered into holy orders, travelled beyond the seas, and at his return became as noted for his preaching and disputes, as before he was for philosophy. In 1610 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and the next year proceeded in divinity. He was the first chaplain that attended prince Charles, by whose kindness it is probable he became archdeacon of Sudrey, 1616. He might have attained to higher profits and dignities in the church had he not impeded his own progress by the zealous opposition he made to the match of the infants of Spain with the prince his master. Wood relates the story thus: After he had with some pains written a small tract against that match, not without some reflections on the Spaniard, which could not be pleasing to the king, he caused it to be fairly transcribed by another hand, which done he, unknown to the king, presented it to the prince. The prince, after he perused it, shewed it to the king, who being offended at it, commanded Thomas Murray, the prince's tutor and secretary, the author Hakewill, William his brother, and all others who knew of it, were consenting to it, to be committed to custody in August 1616, whence being soon after released, our author Hakewill was dismissed from his attendance on the prince. So



DR. GEORGE HAKEWILL.

*from an Original Picture
in the Chappell of Exeter College Cambridge.*

Pubd. May 1796. by S&F. Harding Pall Mall.

1
THE LONDON AND
WEST INDIA

that though his learning was accounted by the generality polite, his philosophy subtle, and divinity profound, yet in this particular he was esteemed very rash and imprudent."

The works of our author, Hakewill, are,

The Vanity of the Eye. Oxon. 1608, oct.

Scutum Regium adversus omnes Regicidas et Regicidarum patronos, ab initio mundi usque ad interitum Phœœ Imperatoris, &c. Lond. 1612, oct.

An Answer to a Treatise written by Dr. B. Caius, concerning the Church of Rome, &c. &c. Lond. 1616, qu.

A Treatise against the match with the infant. MS.

Twelve Sermons concerning David's vow to reform himself, his family, and his kingdom, on Psal. 101. Lond. 1621-22, oct.

Besides those, two other Sermons, published Oxon, 1633, qu.

Comparison between the days of Purim and that of Powder Treason, 1626, qu.

An Apology or Declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books, Lond. 1627; to which were added two more, Lond. 1635, fol. 3d. edit.

Discourse of the Lord's Day, on Rev. 1. 10. Lond. 1641, qu.

Differtation with Dr. Heylin concerning the pretended sacrifice in the eucharist. Lond. 1641, qu.

A Treatise rescuing Dr. John Rainolds and other grave divines, from the vain assaults of P. Heylin, &c.

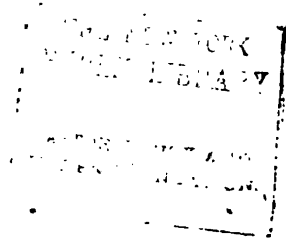
He also translated into Latin *the Life of Sir Thomas Bodley*, his kinsman, which is in MS. fol. in the public library.

Our author upon the promotion of Dr. Prideaux to the bishoprick of Worcester, was elected rector of Exeter college, on which he had bestowed considerable benefactions; but he did not much reside there. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he receded to his rectory of Heanton, near Barnstable in Devon, where he lived a retired life to the time of his death, which happened in the beginning of April, 1649. He was buried

in the chancel of the church there ; and over his grave a stone was afterwards laid with this inscription :

Reliquiæ Georgii Hakewill S. Th. D. Archidiaconi Surriæ, collegii Exoniensis & hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris, in spem resurrectionis hic repositæ sunt, anno 1649, ætatis suæ 72.

According to Wood, he desires in his last will and testament, " that his
" body might be buried in Exeter coll. chapel, if it could conveniently be,
" if not at least his heart under the communion table, or under the desk
" where the bible lies, with this inscription on a brass plate to be put on
" it, *Cor meum ad te domine*. But this I presume was not done, as no
" such inscription appears."





COLONEL MITTON.

*From a scarce Print in England's Worthys in the Collection of
of S Crowle Esq.*

Pub.^d 1. Oct. 1796 by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL MITTON.

IN the grand rebellion this officer, as we learn from Clarendon and Whitlock, was extremely active in the parliament's service ; and distinguished himself in various actions in Shropshire and North Wales.

One of the most considerable of these was his entering and surprising the town and castle of Shrewsbury, in February, 1644-5, at a time when that place had been a good deal weakened by drafts made from the garrison. In 1646 he received a letter of thanks from the parliament for routing General Vaughan on his march with 1700 horse and foot, to relieve Chester ; and afterwards, on the surrender of Beaumaris, he was appointed Governor of the castle there : but his most *signal exploit* was performed at Conway, which he took by storm, in August, 1646 ; for here, after a great number of his enemies had been either killed or wounded in the assault, he ordered a number of unfortunate Irishmen who happened to be in that town, to be tied back to back, and thrown into the river.*

For this good service in the following year he was appointed Vice Admiral of North Wales ; but whether he was afterwards distinguished under the usurpation of Cromwell, we have not been able to learn ; nor do we know when or where he died.

* Whitlocke's MEMORIALS, p. 224.

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WILLIAM BUTLER,
From an Original Picture in Clare Hall.
CAMBRIDGE

Pubd. 1. Oct 1796. by F. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

D. R. BUTLER.

WILLIAM BUTLER, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was one of the greatest physicians, and most capricious humorists, of his time. His sagacity in judging of distempers was very great; and his prescriptions were oftentimes not less extraordinary than his conduct in other instances. Mr. Aubrey says, that it was usual with him to sit amongst the boys in St. Mary's church in Cambridge; and that having been once sent for to king James, at Newmarket; in obedience to one of those whimsical caprices which distinguished him so much, he suddenly turned back to go home; and so strangely restive was this singular man in his oddities, that the messenger was obliged to compel him by force to make his visit to the king.

The irregular indulgence of those fantastical humours did not lessen his character as a physician, however it might have affected his interest. No man of his time enjoyed so general and so allowed a reputation.

Mr. Aubrey relates the following story of him, which, he says, was the occasion of his first being taken notice of: a clergyman in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon which he was to preach before the king at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler, who was sent for from Cambridge, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion, and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged; she said to her husband. "Will you," says the doctor, "give me one of those cows if I can restore

Granger. Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. Fasti.

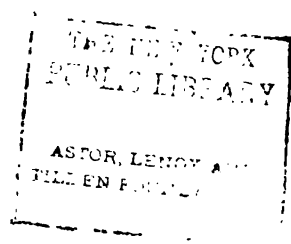
him to life?" She replied, "with all my heart." He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him. Granger* says, the reputation for physic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonsense was reduced into system, not only in medicine, but also in other arts and sciences.

Dr. Butler died 29th January, 1617-8, aged 83, and is buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge. His will is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 7049, article 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned, p. 197 of Richardi Parken, "*Sceletos Catabrigiensis*."

Over his grave was erected a monument in the wall, with his bust, and an inscription underneath; part of which runs thus:

Gulielmus Butlerus Clarentis Aulæ quondam socius, medicorum omnium quos præsens ætas vidit facile princeps, hoc sub marmore secundum Christi adventum expectat, et monumentum hoc privata pietas statuit, quod debuit publica. Abi viator, et ad tuos reversus narra te vidisse locum in quo salus jacet.

* Aubrey's MSS. in Ashmole's Museum.





Gen. J. Dalziel.

From a scarce Print in the Collection of,
R. BULL ESQ^R

Pub.^d 1 Oct.^r 1796. by S. & E. Harding Pall Mall.

GENERAL THOMAS DALZIEL.

WAS a brave soldier, but a singular man. Adhering to the cause of Charles II. he fell into the hands of the rebels at the battle of Worcester, so fatal to the royal cause. He suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower of London; from whence having at last made his escape, he went to Muscovy, recommended by the letters of his distressed sovereign to the Czar. Here he was soon raised to the rank of a general; and in this situation he performed his duty with his customary valour in the war against the Poles and Tartars. In the year 1665 being summoned by Charles to return and command some forces which he intended to raise, he was permitted, not without reluctance by the Czar, to obey the order of his natural sovereign.

Being in command of the king's troops during a rebellion in the west of Scotland, in 1666, Dalziel drew together with great celerity all his force, which had been dispersed in quarters. With these he pursued the rebels, and having come up with them on the 28th of November, about an hour before sun-set, he engaged them, notwithstanding they were advantageously posted at Pentland Hill. The rebels were almost immediately defeated, and fled with the loss of forty killed, and an hundred and thirty taken prisoners. The darkness of the night, and the weariness of the king's army, saved the remainder.

After this the forces were ordered to lie in the west, where (according to Burnet) "Dalziel acted the Muscovite too grossly. He threatened to spit "men, and to roast them; and he killed some in cold blood, or rather in "hot blood, for he was then drunk when he ordered one to be hanged, "because he would not tell where his father was, for whom he was in "search. When he heard of any that did not go to church, he did

" not trouble himself to set a fine upon him, but he set as many soldiers upon him as should eat him up in a night. By this means all the people were struck with such terror, that they came regularly to church*."

Dalziel refused to serve under the duke of Monmouth in Scotland, by whom he was superseded only for a fortnight. After the rebellion of BOTHWELL-BRIDGE, he, with the coarse frankness which was natural to him, openly reproved the duke for what he termed his misconduct upon that occasion. The following anecdote is strongly characteristic of the boldness and plainness of his manner upon another occasion.

James (the second) gained numbers of the Scotch by his familiarity. He had long disgusted them by his distance: the change in his manners was owing to an accident. When the duchess of York came first to Scotland, she one day observed three covers upon the dining-table. She asked the duke for whom the third was intended? he answered, for general Dalziel, whom he had invited to dine with him. The duchess refused to permit a private gentleman to sit at table with her. Dalziel, who had been in the Imperial service, entered the room in the mean time; and, hearing the scruples of the duchess, told her, that he had dined at a table where her father had stood at his back; alluding to the duke of Modena's being a vassal of the emperor. The duchess felt the reproof, and advised her husband not to offend the pride of proud men†.

This singular man fell into the most ludicrous peculiarities of dress. As he never shaved his beard since the murder of Charles I. it grew so long that it reached almost to his girdle. Though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke, but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had straight sleeves, and sat close to his body‡. He constantly went to London once a year to kiss the king's hand. His grotesque figure attracted the notice of the populace, and he was followed by a rabble with huzzas wherever he went.

He was lieutenant-general in Scotland, when his majesty had any standing forces in that kingdom, till the year of his death, 1685.

* Burnet's History of his own Times, Vol. I. page 238.

† Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 136, 2 edit. Notes.

‡ Granger.

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JOHN TAYLOR.

the Water Poet,

from an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.

OXFORD.

Pub 1 May 1796 by S&F Harding Pall Mall

J O H N T A Y L O R,

THE WATER POET.

JOHN TAYLOR was born in the city of Gloucester. The poverty of his parents prevented them from enriching the mind of their son with any considerable learning; and after he had gone through his accidence, he was bound apprentice to a waterman in London. The laborious occupations of his profession did not divert him from the exercise of an active spring of intellect; and under all the disabling obstacles of his situation, he found means to produce several pieces of poetry, which determined him at last to desert the oar, and to undertake some occupation more favourable to his leisure. According to Wood, he wrote upwards of eighty books, which were not unproductive of amusement in their time, having been principally exerted upon temporary topics. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1642 he left London, and retired to Oxford; where the facetious cast of his humour procured him a gracious reception from the court, and a general welcome from the remnant of scholars who remained there. He kept a victualling house at Oxford for some time; and according to the above writer, did great service to the royal cause, by writing pasquils against the roundheads. When the garrison of this city was surrendered, he returned to London, and kept a public house in Phenix-alley, near Long-acre, still persevering in the sincerity of his loyalty to the king.

After the murder of Charles, he set up a sign of the *Mourning Crown*; which on account of the resentment it excited he took down, and hung up his own head, with this inscription:

There's many a head stands for a sign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

On the other side was :

Though I deserve not, I desire
The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.

The works of Taylor possess natural humour at least ; though it must be confessed they are more abundant in low jingling wit, and that bombastic and overstrained turn of conceit which prevailed in the reign of James I. Among his encouragers and patrons, he had a few persons of rank and ingenuity ; but it was among the patrons of the streets, the rabble, that numbers were to be found of whom he was the darling and admiration. He increased the vocabulary of these his unlettered protectors, by the invention of many cant terms, which they readily adopted ; and having continued his rhyming spirit beyond the period of his youth, he was for half a century the most popular poetaster of his time.

He died in the year 1654, aged 74 years, and was buried in the church yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

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GILES STRANGEWAYS

From an Original Drawing by Soggan.

Pubd. 1. Oct. 1796. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL GILES STRANGEWAYS,

OF Melbury Sampford in Dorsetshire.

- “ The rest Fame speaks, and makes his virtues known,
- “ By’s zeal for the church, and loyalty to the throne.
- “ The artist in his draught doth art excel,
- “ None but himself, himself can parallel.
- “ But if his steel could his great mind express,
- “ That would appear in a much nobler dress.”

This gallant and worthy gentleman was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Dorsetshire*. Fuller says, that “ Thomas Strangeways was the first advancer of this family in that county. He “ was born in Lancashire, and induced by the first marquis of Dorset to “ remove to Dorsetshire; he there acquired a very great inheritance, which “ was considerably augmented on account of his marriage with one of the “ daughters and inheritrices of Hugh Stafford of Suthwick, by whom there “ accrued to him Woodford, where Guy Brent, a baron and renowned “ warrior, once held a castle†.” It appears from the “*Notitiæ parliamentaria*” that the county of Dorset has not been without a representative of this family from the reign of Mary to that of George the first. In the former of these reigns, Giles Strangeways, knt. was member of parliament for that county.

Colonel Giles Strangeways was representative in parliament for Dorsetshire, and one of the privy council to Charles II. In the time of the civil

* Granger.

† Worthies of Dorsetshire, Hen. VIII. 289 p.

war, he commanded a regiment in that division of the royal army which acted under prince Maurice in the west. In 1645, on account of his active loyalty, he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he continued in patient confinement for two years and upwards of six months. There is a fine medallion of him struck upon this occasion; on the reverse of which that part of the tower which is called Cæsar's is represented with this inscription, *Decusque adversa dederunt**.

When Charles fled into the west in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him three hundred broad pieces†, a most seasonable supply to the harsh exigencies of the royal sufferer. But it is incomparatively small, when other liberal aids, springing from his spirit of generous loyalty, are considered. The house of Strangeways paid no less than £35,000 for its noble adherence to the crown‡.

He died in the year 1675.

* Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 115.

† See "An account of the preservation of king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester," published by Sir John Dalrymple, p. 46.

‡ Lloyd's Memoirs.

THE NEW
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TILDEN



S^R. JOHN MOOR,

*From a scarce Print in the Collection of:
R. Bull Esq.*

Printed by J. Smith

SIR JOHN MOOR, Knt.

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1681.

SIR JOHN MOOR was the son of an husbandman at Norton in Leicestershire. The humility of his condition neither discouraged his hopes nor enfeebled his exertion ; but a gradual emergence from the lowliness of his fortune ultimately placed him in a creditable point of opulence and exaltation. The court carried the election of sir John Moor to be mayor of the city of London at Michaelmas, 1681. He was the alderman on whom the election fell in course. Noted for flexibility and irresolution, his election met with some opposition from those who feared that he would be but too obedient to all the views of the court. He had been a nonconformist himself, but his ambition increasing with his wealth, he became a convert in order to smooth his pretensions to the dignities of the city ; and being yet suspected of an attachment to the sectaries which he had deserted, he found many among their preachers, who exerted themselves with their congregations to procure votes for him.

The opposition that was made to his election had sharpened him so much*, that he became in all things compliant to the court, in particular to secretary Jenkins, who took him into his own management. When the day came in which the mayor used to drink to one, and to mark him out for a sheriff, he drank to North, a merchant, that was brother to the chief justice. This occasioned a violent dispute between the common hall and the mayor, in which the latter, supported by the power of the court, ultimately prevailed, with the super-added success of having also appointed the other sheriff, whose name was Rich. Thus North and Rich were returned and sworn sheriffs for the ensuing year.

* Barnet.

Charles II. was at this time in the plenitude of authority, after having completely triumphed over opposition and enmity. In fir John Moor he found a zealous and manageable instrument, who might be used to serve any purposes of the court interest.

The muse of Dryden has recorded the loyalty of the lord mayor, under the character of Ziloah, at the conclusion of the second part of " Absalom and Achitophel."

This year did Ziloah rule Jerusalem,
And boldly all sedition's fyrtes stem,
Howe'er incumber'd with a viler pair,
Than Ziph or Shimei to assist the chair;
Yet Ziloah's loyal labours so prevail'd,
That faction at the next election fail'd.
When even the common cry did justice sound,
And merit by the multitude was crown'd.
With David then was Israel's peace restor'd,
Crowds mourn'd their error, and obey'd their lord.

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S^r HAREBOTTLE GRIMSTON .

*from an Original Picture by S^r P. Lely in the Collection of
Lord Verulam .*

Pub^d 1. May 1796. by S & P. Harding Pall Mall .

SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON

WAS born in the year 1602; a younger son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, who was afterwards honoured with the title of baronet.

Being intended for the profession of the law, he for some devoted himself to that study; but on his elder brother's death, he relinquished it. Some time afterwards, however, conceiving an affection for the daughter of Sir George Croke, one of the judges of the King's Bench, he solicited her hand in marriage; but her father would not consent to their union, unless he returned to his pursuits in the law, which he did with success.

In the beginning of the long parliament, in which Sir Harbottle was member for Colchester, he took an active part in the debates, joining the presbyterian party, and inveighing with great vigour against those incroachments which he conceived had been made on the liberties of the people: but much to his honour, when Pym and his associates entered into a league with Scotland, for the purpose of destroying the hierarchy, and reducing the office of king to a mere name, he refused to swear the covenant, and for a considerable time discontinued sitting in the house. Afterwards, when this was no longer exacted, he returned; and joining with Hollis and other presbyterians, he strenuously opposed the wild and wicked projects of the party distinguished by the title of independents. When the treaty of the Isle of Wight was set on foot, during the absence of Cromwell in Scotland, Sir Harbottle was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the parliament. When that treaty was broken off, and he found that, in consequence of Cromwell's return to the neighbourhood of London with his troops, any further opposition to the violent measures then in agitation was vain, he boldly charged him in the house of commons with having professed a resolution to purge that house by means of the army.

To substantiate this charge, he produced witnesses, who fully corroborated all that he had alledged; but the affected piety and artful hypocrisy of Cromwell, disarmed the house of its resentment, and effaced the impressions made by their testimony.

After the violence offered to the house of commons by Cromwell and his agents, in December, 1648, by which Sir Harbottle Grimston and all the honest members that then remained there were forcibly excluded, he applied himself assiduously to the practice of the law; and when his country was freed from the tyranny and usurpation under which it had groaned for above ten years, by the death of the usurper, having taken an active part in the restoration of Charles the Second, he was chosen Speaker of the Convention Parliament, which met on the 25th of April, 1660, and was appointed a privy counsellor; and on the 3d of November following, without any application of his own, he was made Master of the Rolls; which office he filled to the time of his death, with high reputation.

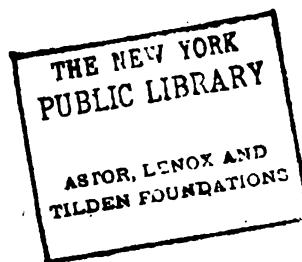
This distinguished lawyer and virtuous statesman finished his course in his eighty-second year, dying Dec. 31, 1684; and was buried in the church of Gorhambury in Hertfordshire. He was possessed of very considerable wealth, a large portion of which he bestowed annually in paying the debts of prisoners, and other acts of charity. By his first wife, already mentioned, Mary, the daughter of Sir George Croke, he left a son named Samuel, who was born Jan. 7, 1643, and became on his father's death the third baronet of this family. His second wife was Anne, daughter and at length heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford Hall in Suffolk, and widow of Sir Thomas Meautys: by her he had an only daughter, who died young. This lady having the manor of Gorhambury, which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Bacon, settled on her for life, Sir Harbottle purchased the reversion of it from Mr. Hercules Meautys, the nephew and heir at law of Sir Thomas Meautys; in consequence of which it has ever since continued to be the principal residence of the Grimston family.

Sir Harbottle Grimston compiled and published the **REPORTS** of his father-in-law, Sir George Croke, which are much esteemed; and wrote in Latin, for the use of his family, a small manual, containing the duty of a Christian; a work probably yet extant in manuscript.

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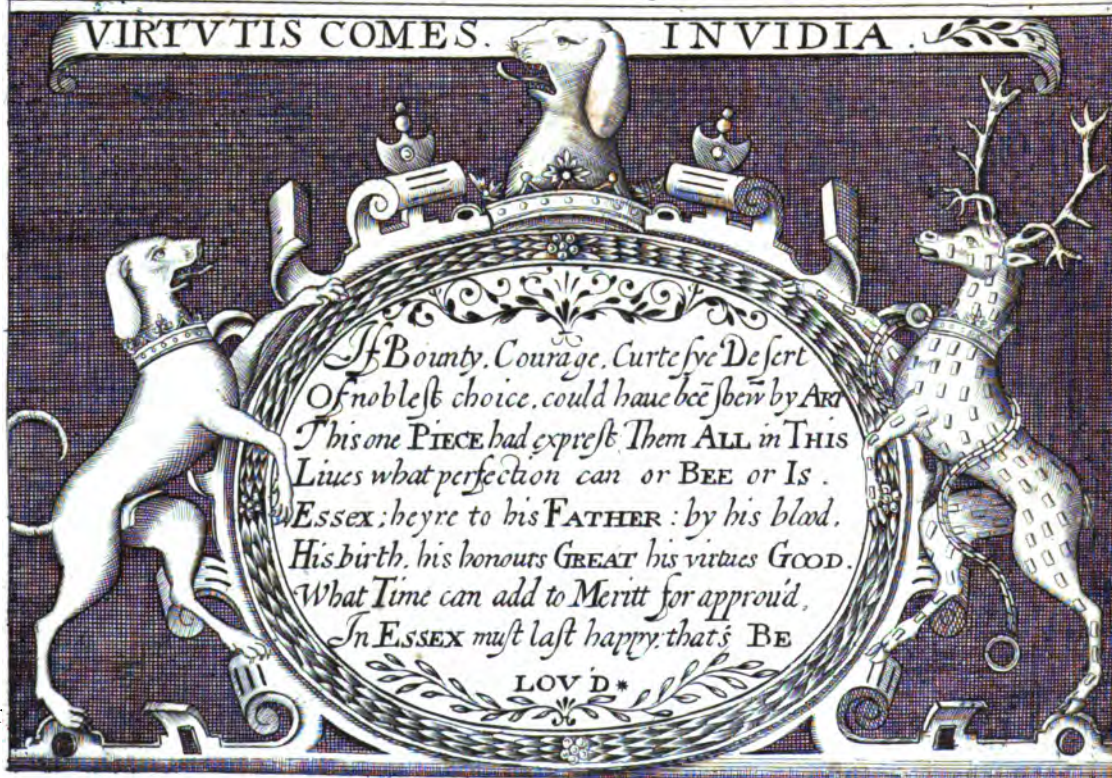
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The Illustrious Lord, Robert Deureux Earle of Essex and Ew. Viscount Hereford Baron of Ferrers of Chartley. Lo. Bouchier & Louain, &c.



If Bounty, Courage, Curtesye Desert
Of noblest choice, could haue bee shew by AR
This one PIECE had exprest Them ALL in THIS
Liues what perfection can or BEE or IS.
Essex; heyre to his FATHER: by his blood,
His birth, his honours GREAT his virtues GOOD.
What Time can add to Meritt for approu'd,
In ESSEX must last happy: that's BE

LOV D*

E A R L O F E S S E X.

ROBERT DEVEREUX was the only son and heir of Robert earl of Effex, who was beheaded for high treason in 1600. He was born at Effex-house, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in 1592. The rudiments of classical learning he received at Eton school; from whence he removed to Merton college, about the latter end of January, 1602. In the first of king James I. (1603) he was restored to the honours which his father had forfeited. At the tender age of fourteen he married lady Frances, one of the daughters of Thomas earl of Suffolk, who had only compleated her 13th year; but on account of the excessive youth of the parties, their several friends were induced to cause a separation till the young couple should attain to maturer years. From this wife Effex was divorced, on account of a charge of impotence alledged against him, and which seems to have been countenanced by his own confessions. Lady Frances married sir Robert Carr, afterwards viscount Rochester and earl of Somerset, in the very same year of her divorce, 1613. Effex went soon after into the Netherlands, which at that time was the school of honour for the nobility of England to learn the use of arms, and there after a little time he became commander of a regiment. Having spent some years in this service, in July, 1621, he went into the Palatinate to assist the king and queen of Bohemia in the recovery of their right; where he behaved himself with considerable reputation for valour, and feats of arms; but became at the same time tainted with strong calvinistical principles. Unsuccessful in this project, he, with sir Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbleton, undertook a sudden expedition to Cadiz, in Spain, where finding his views not altogether prosperous, he returned to his native country, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Paulet, daughter of sir William Paulet, of Eddington in Wilts, one of the natural sons of William, the third marquis of Winchester. From this lady he was also divorced,

for the same reasons which occasioned his former separation ; and the circumstances bore this additional similitude, that the fondness of lady Frances for sir Robert Carr, found also a parallel in the indiscreet familiarities of the last countess with Mr. Uvedale.

Hopeless of finding happiness in matrimony, Essex devoted his mind to the pursuit of important aims, which often raise the expectations of ambition, though they never gratify the desires for contentment. In his less severe hours of leisure he was not indifferent to the charms of poetry, but used it occasionally as a relaxation from more rigid objects of study. In 1639, when the king marched an army against the Scottish covenanters, Essex was appointed lieutenant-general, under Thomas earl of Arundel, the general. In 1641 he was, by a bill in parliament, made general of all the king's forces on the south side of Trent, with power to raise more, if necessary, during the king's absence in Scotland ; and in July the same year, he succeeded Philip earl of Pembroke, as lord chamberlain*.

† On the 12th of July, 1642, both houses voted and declared, “ that an army should forthwith be raised for the safety of the king's person ; defence of both houses of parliament, and of those who had obeyed their orders and commands ; and preserving of the true religion, the laws, liberty, and peace of the kingdom. That the earl of Essex should be their general, and that they would live and die with him.”

At the time that Essex took the command of the parliamentary army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that post ; but the exigencies of the times having brought forward military genius from the shade and obscurity of private life, he was soon eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, who, if they did not exceed him in the science and art of war, yet went far beyond him in the boldness of their projects, and the vigour of their enterprizes.

Of his character, Clarendon speaks as follows :

—“ It will suffice to say in this place, that a weak judgment, some vanity, and much pride, will hurry a man into as unwarrantable and as violent

* Wood. *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

† Clarendon's *Hist. Rebellion*.

attempts, as the greatest, and most unlimited, and insatiable ambition will do. He had no ambition of title, or office of preferment, but only to be kindly looked upon, and kindly spoken to, and quietly to enjoy his own fortune; and without doubt no man in his nature more abhorred rebellion than he did; nor could he have been led into it by any open and transparent temptation, but by a thousand disguises and couzenages. His pride supplied his want of ambition, and he was angry to see any other man more respected than himself, because he thought he deserved it more, and did better requite it. For he was in his friendships just and constant; and would not have practised foully against those he took to be enemies. No man had credit enough with him to corrupt him, in point of loyalty to the king, whilst he thought himself wise enough to know what treason was. But the new doctrine, and distinction of allegiance, and of the king's power in and out of parliament, and the new notions of ordinances, were too hard for him, and did really intoxicate his understanding, and made him quit his own to follow theirs, who, he thought, wished as well and judged better than himself. His vanity disposed him to be His *Excellency*; and his weakness to believe that he should be the general in the houses as well as in the field; and be able to govern their councils, and restrain their passions, as well as to fight their battles; and that, by this means, he should become the preserver, and not the destroyer of the king and kingdom. With this ill-grounded confidence, he launched out into that sea, where he met nothing but rocks and shelves, and from whence he could never discover any safe port to harbour in."

After the passing of the *self-denying ordinance*, the earl of Essex was obliged to surrender his commission of commander in chief into the hands of the parliament from whom he had received it. This he performed with some ceremony, signifying his sentiments in writing; as, according to Clarendon, *he had no very plausible faculty in expressing himself*. Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed to succeed him.

Under the name of the earl of Essex, while he was captain-general, were published,

Several letters to the speakers of the house of lord and commons.

Letters to several persons.

Relations concerning skirmishes, battles, taking of towns, houses, &c. declarations, and other such like things.

He died at Eltham-house, on Monday night, the 13th of September, 1646, and was buried in St. Paul's chapel, in the abbey church of St. Peter, in Westminster. His death incurred suspicions of being occasioned by poison; and his funeral ceremonies were performed with unusual solemnity and magnificence. Dying without issue, his title of Essex terminated with him. The title of viscount Hereford, &c. descended to his kinsman, Walter Devereaux, of Bromwich-castle in Warwickshire; and his lands fell in partition between his sister, the lady Frances, wife of William duke of Somerset, and sir Robert Shirley, bart. his nephew by the lady Dorothy, his other sister, as his heirs general.

DR. WILLIAM GILBERT,

SON of Hieron Gilbert, of Colchester in Essex, was born in 1540. His father was recorder of that town, and after having educated his son at the grammar-school, he sent him to Cambridge. Having studied physics there for some time, William Gilbert travelled abroad for his farther improvement; and in one of the foreign universities had the degree conferred on him of M. D. He returned to England with a most enlarged reputation for his learning in general; and had especially the character of being profoundly skilled in philosophy and chemistry. He was elected a fellow of the college of physicians in London, in 1573. His success and great reputation having incurred the attention of queen Elizabeth, she sent for him to court, appointed him her physician in ordinary, and gave him, besides, an annual pension to encourage him in his studies.

This learned man is highly conspicuous for being the first who discovered several of the properties of the load-stone. In 1600 he published his treatise "*De magnete, magnetisque corporibus, & de magno magnete tellure physiologia nova*:" i. e., "Of the magnet and magnetical bodies, and of that great magnet the earth." This work is the first regular system on this curious subject; and in this piece our author shews the use of the declination of the magnet, which had been discovered by Norman in finding out the latitude; for which purpose also he contrived two instruments for the sea.

After the demise of Elizabeth, the doctor was continued as chief physician to king James I. He did not long enjoy that honour, paying his last debt to nature, November 30, 1603.

His body was interred in Trinity church at Colchester, the place of his nativity.

By his last will he left all his library, consisting of books, globes, instruments, &c. and a cabinet of minerals, to the college of physicians.

RICHARD CORBET, BISHOP OF NORWICH,

BORN at Ewell in Surrey, anno 1583, of reputable parents, descended from the Corbets of Shropshire, as appears from the arms on his tombstone; and, as genealogists affirm, from the Corvini of Italy; married Alice, daughter of Leonard Hutton, canon of Christ church*, by whom he had one son, named Vincent, to whom he has addressed some very pleasing lines†.

He was educated at Westminster, and removed at the age of fifteen to Broadgates-hall, Oxon; thence elected scholar of Christ church, and took the degree of A. M. 1605, at which period he was much celebrated for the superiority of his wit and colloquial talents, which highly recommended him to the notice of the great men and scholars in those days, by whose patronage he enjoyed very considerable church preferment, almost immediately after his admission into holy orders.

The quaintness of his preaching, and brightness of his fancy, gained him the appointment of chaplain to king James I. by whom he was nominated, anno 1620, to the deanry of Christ church, being then only 37 years of age.

In this situation, a divine may generally be considered as having arrived within one short stage of episcopacy; and Corbet was accordingly removed to the see of Oxford, 1629, and afterwards to the diocese of Norwich, where he died, 1635.

From his love of poetry, he cultivated the friendship of Ben. Johnson, who resided with him in Christ church for so considerable a space of time as to entitle him to the degree of A. M. which he received from the university

* Wood's Athenæ, vol. I. p. 489.

† Ed. 1647.



S. Harding del.

Harding sc.

RICHARD CORBET BISHOP of NORWICH.

From an Original Picture in the Hall of Christ Church Oxford.

Pub. 1 May 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

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of Oxford. The readiness of his wit, and quickness of imagination, frequently produced epigrams and other light poems, which subjected him to the censure of grave cynics, but his friends were accustomed to excuse him by saying, "that Corbet will love boys-play very well to the last."

Suavity of manners, and liveliness of disposition, which rendered his society so desirable to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, formed only a part of his amiable character; he was equally distinguished for humanity, generosity, and public spirit, which he particularly evinced in his contributions towards the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral in 1634, where his own donation was not only considerable, but he was known to furnish several sums to inferior clergy, whose means would not allow them to subscribe, in hopes that the example would operate favourably on other brethren, whose situation enabled them to assist the undertaking.

The only works which are extant of this prelate are compiled in one 12mo. vol. of poems, printed after his decease, and mostly composed in early youth, therefore hardly to be considered as intended by him for publication.

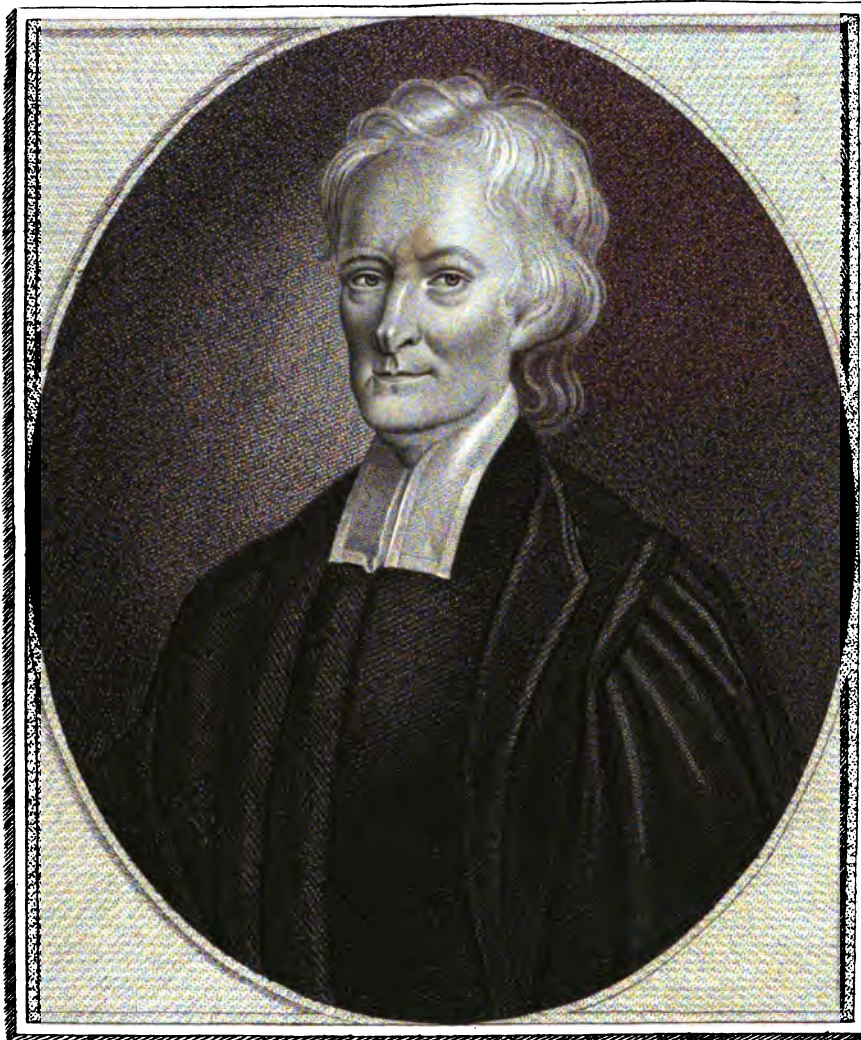
It is impossible for the biographer to amend the summary account of his life, so judiciously given by those who have raised an humble free stone to his memory in the choir of the cathedral church at Norwich, where he is buried.

Richardus Corbet Theologiæ Doctor: Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Christi Oxoniensis primum alumnus, inde Decanus, exinde Episcopus, illinc huc translatus, et hinc in Cælum. Julii 28, an. 1635.

AMONG a certain class of persons (and that too a very distinguished one) no name, perhaps, is better known or more familiarly used than that of

J O E P U L L I N.

The fame of this good man, the greater part of whose life was passed in the retirement and privacy of a college, has been preserved to us chiefly by a very simple, yet interesting circumstance, namely, that of his being the reputed planter of an *elm-tree*, which, standing as a marked termination of a publick walk in one of our justly celebrated universities, has served hitherto to keep up the remembrance of a name, which, we shall hope to shew, is, on other accounts, intitled to our respect and veneration. The few anecdotes now to be collected of this old acquaintance of the muses, (suffer us to call him so) cannot, we suppose, be unacceptable, more especially as they tend to prove (even scanty as they are) that he was a very upright and worthy character, deserving and enjoying the confidence and countenance of some of the best men of the time in which he lived, and most eminently diligent and punctual to the day of his death in the discharge of his duties both as a tutor and as a parish priest. Though it must be confessed to be almost an absurd deviation from the common order of biography to begin with an account of the death of the person we would commemorate, yet in this case it so happens that we have not been able by any other way to get at the date of Mr. Pullin's birth, but by calculating backward from the time of his decease, of which we have authentic records, not without the mention of circumstances highly honourable to his memory. Josiah Pullin, A. M. minister of St. Peter's in the east, and vice principal of Magdalen hall, is related to have died December 31st, 1714, in the 84th year of his age, and to have been buried about four o'clock in the afternoon



S Harding del.

E Harding Jun. sc.

JOSIAH PULLEN AM .

From an Original Picture by BYNG in the Bodleian Gallery.

Oxford

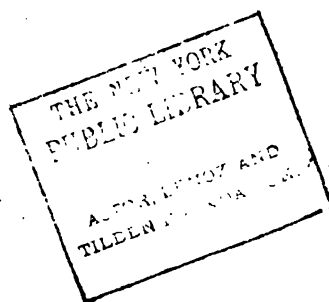
Pub. 1.0d. 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

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of January 7th, in St. Peter's church, in the chapel on the north side of the chancel: all the parishioners (we read) were invited to attend, and, as a signal mark of respect, the pall was held by six heads of houses. From this account we may collect that he was born about the year 1631. He took the degree of bachelor of arts May 26, 1654, and that of master of arts anno 1657. What else we have been able to collect may be brought into very small compass: it is not, however, to be slighted. We learn that, though he lived to so great an age, he was always, to the end of his days, healthy and vigorous; that he was regular in his way of life, but, considering that he was a single man, somewhat too close. He seldom wore spectacles, which made him to blunder much in the performance of divine service, from which however he would not excuse himself on account of his great age, but continued to officiate to the last, and possibly received his summons to a better world while employed in this service, having, as it is said, fallen into his last illness in consequence of administering the sacrament to a great congregation at St. Peter's, on the Christmas day preceding his death. That he merited and obtained the favour and estimation of good men, may be collected from his having been some time domestic chaplain to that excellent prelate bishop Sanderson, to whom he administered, for the last time, the sacrament of the Lord's supper; and by the bishop's express desire, about a day before he died, Mr. Pullin gave him absolution; and it is recorded further, that on this solemn occasion, when the good bishop received it, he pulled off his cap that Mr. Pullin might lay his hand on his bare head. He was also appointed by the same worthy prelate to preach his funeral sermon, for which he ordered him to be paid five pounds. The bishop also, during his disability to discharge his own functions, gave him episcopal power to grant institution to all livings and church preferments within his diocese; and by many such testimonies of extraordinary confidence and regard, manifestly distinguished him as his chosen favourite and friend. Besides the living of St. Peter's in the east, to which he was appointed in the year 1675, he held also some other preferment, but we have not been able to ascertain where it was situated. We will only add, that he

was tutor and vice principal of Magdalen hall for the space of 57 years ; and during the last thirty nine years of his life, was minister of St. Peter's in the east in the city of Oxford, where, as we have said before, he was buried ; and on the stone which covers his remains is the following inscription. Rev. Vir Josia Pullin, A.M. Aulæ Mag. 57 Annos Vice Princip: necnon hujusce Ecclesiæ Pastor 39 Annos; obi: 31 Dec. 1714. Ætat: 84.





ST. RICH^d. RAINSFORD

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Rainsford Esq.

Pub^d & Nov^d. 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, Knt.

BORN in 1605, was a member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of serjeant at law October 5, 1660. Three years afterwards he was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer; and, in 1668, a justice of the king's bench.

After the dreadful fire of London, 1666, in order to prevent numberless law suits, an act was passed, appointing commissioners to hear and determine all differences relating to the unfortunate sufferers.

The indefatigable pains and equitable decisions of these commissioners, procured them the highest praise; and, as a testimony of gratitude, their portraits were painted by order of the city, and placed in Guildhall.

Michael Wright, an artist of much merit, was employed on this work, and received sixty pounds for each picture. Among these is the portrait of sir Richard Rainsford; besides which, there is one of him in Lincoln's Inn library, and others in private hands. A mezzotinto half sheet print of him was published by Tompson, from a picture by W. Claret, and is now become very scarce.

On the resignation of that learned and worthy man, sir Matthew Hale, in 1676, sir Richard Rainsford was constituted lord chief justice, which high office he held for two years, and then resigned; being succeeded by sir William Scroggs. He lived only to the February following, dying on the 17th day of that month, at the age of 75 years; and has left at Dallington in Northamptonshire, (the place of his death and interment) a monument of his charity; an alms-house for old men and women, with a weekly allowance.

Sir Richard Rainsford married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Clarke, S. T. P. by whom he had twelve children, but four only out-lived him, the rest having died young. Mary, his only surviving daughter, married William Buckby, serjeant at law, of whom the possessor of the picture, from which this print is taken, is a lineal descendant.

Arms of Rainsford: a shield argent, with a cross sable;—crest, a buck's head proper.

SIR ROBERT VINER.

SIR ROBERT VINER, goldsmith and banker of London, received the honour of his knighthood the 10th May, 1666. He was loyal to his king, Charles II. and employed his zeal in several acts of efficient service to his master. He supplied the government during some of its most pressing exigencies with liberal assistances in money, which his great wealth and extensive credit enabled him to do. When he entered upon his mayoralty, the king did him the honour to dine with him; an indulgence which was not infrequently granted to several of his good subjects by the king. The circumstance is thus related in the Spectator:

He more than once dined with his good citizens on the lord mayor's day, and did so the year that Sir Robert Viner was mayor. Sir Robert was a very loyal man, and, if you will allow the expression, was very fond of his sovereign; but what with the joy he felt at heart at the honour done him by his prince, and through the warmth he was in with continual toasting healths to the royal family, his lordship grew a little fond of his majesty, and entered into a familiarity not altogether so graceful in so public a place. The king understood very well how to extricate himself in all kinds of difficulties, and with a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in Guildhall yard. But the mayor liked his company so well, and was grown so intimate, that he pursued him hastily, and catching him fast by the hand, cried out with a very vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air repeated this line of an old song:

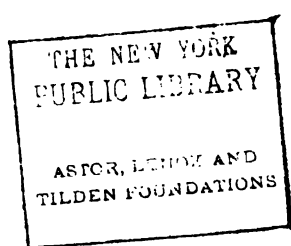
"He that is drunk is as great as a king."

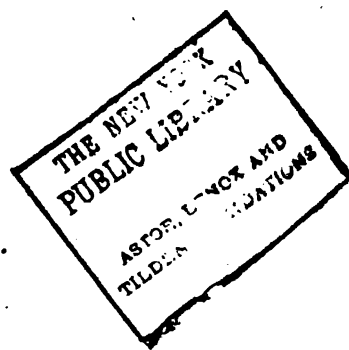
and immediately returned back and complied with his host.

This very mayor afterwards erected a statue of his merry monarch in Stock's market, and did the crown many great services.



From a scarce print by Faithorne in the Collection of Anthony Storer Esq^r
Pub. 1. Dec. 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall







S. Harding del.

E. Harding Jun. sculp.

EDWARD LLOYD.

*From an Original Drawing in the Manuscript -
account of Benefactors at Ashmole's Museum Oxford.*

Published Decr. 15 1796. by S. & E. Harding, Pall Mall.

EDWARD LHUYD.

EDWARD Lhwyd, or Lloyd, was the natural son of Edward Lloyd of Llhan Vorda near Oswestry in the county of Salop, esq; by Bridget, second daughter of — Price, of Glanfrid in Cardiganshire, esq. His father was a man of dissolute life and morals, extremely extravagant in the indulgence of his amours; so that although there had been a marriage contract drawn up between his parents, it was never executed. By his prodigality having so exhausted his finances, that he was obliged to sell his estate to the ancestors of sir Watkin Williams, he died soon after his son's birth, without being able to make any suitable provision for him, and was buried at Oswestry, March 3, 1662.

From the circumstances already mentioned, it is difficult to ascertain the precise time or place of Edward Lhwyd's birth, or where he received the early part of his education; but from the register of Jesus college in Oxford it appears that he was born in the year of the restoration, having been entered in that college at the age of twenty two, Oct. 31, 1682, and matriculated Nov. 17 following.

It is probable he had made some progress in the study of natural history before his admission to the university; for in 1684 he was employed in digesting the specimens, and comparing the catalogues, of Mr. Ashmole's collection, which in the preceding year had been sent to Oxford. In the station of under-keeper in that gentleman's Museum, he continued till 1690, when he succeeded to the head keeper's place, vacant by the resignation of his friend and patron, Dr. Plot.

The great progress he made in those studies, which the nature of his office prompted him to pursue, is very visible in his *Lythophylacium Britannicum*: by which it appears that he had either visited or settled correspondences in almost every part of Great Britain. In 1693 he was employed in collecting materials, relative to Wales, for the new edition of *Camden's Britannia*, at the desire, and probably expence, of Mr. Gibson.

His extensive knowledge of natural history, as well as of antiquities, had made him sufficiently known to the world; but as a complete ac-

quaintance with these branches of literature is not attainable in a sedentary life, he earnestly entertained a desire of visiting such countries, as might afford materials for the improvement of his own knowledge, and the service of the public. To such a design his own finances were by no means equal: the public therefore readily accepted his proposals, and engaged for an annual subscription for five years, in order to enable him to collect whatever might throw any light upon the language, antiquities, or natural history, of those countries he proposed to visit.

In pursuance of this plan, he set out for Wales in 1696, and returned to Oxford 1697, probably bringing with him part of that large collection of Welch fossils, now preserved in the lower room of the Museum. In 1698, accompanied by Messrs. William Jones, Robert Wynne and David Parry, he revisited different parts of Wales, and the adjoining counties.

This year he finished the *Lytbophylacium Britannicum*, which he expected the university would have printed at their own expence; but he was deceived; and it would perhaps never have been made public, had not some of his noble and learned patrons undertaken it at their own charge: one hundred and twenty impressions only (in 1699) were struck off, at the expence of lord chancellor Somers, the earl of Dorset, lord Halifax, sir Isaac Newton, sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Aiston, Dr. Geoffray of Paris, Dr. Martin Lister, and Dr. Tancred Robinson, under the care and inspection of the person last mentioned; but as that gentleman had not the specimens by him of which it treats, nor the author to consult upon any difficulty, it appeared so full of inaccuracies as to need as well as deserve a second edition. This Mr. Lhuyd was preparing for the press, as he mentions in several of his letters to Dr. Lister; but its publication was prevented by his death.

In 1699, while the work abovementioned was passing through the press, he went to Anglesea, on a visit to his intimate friend Mr. Henry Rowland, author of the *Mona Antiqua*. Soon after he visited Scotland, and in the beginning of the following year passed from thence to Ireland. Towards the close of 1700 he returned from that country to Cornwall, applying himself to the study of the Cornish language, and in collecting uncommon plants and fossils. His curiosity and indefatigable industry next led him to cross the Channel, in search of Armorican antiquities on the coast of France; but he scarce had been there any time, before himself and his companion, Mr. David Parry, were taken up as spies, committed prisoners to the castle of Brest, and their papers seized.

After these adventures, he returned to Oxford in the spring of 1701, having collected sufficient materials for the work he had promised to undertake. In the following summer he was created M.A. by the Convocation. By a letter to Mr. Rowland, it appears that he made an excursion to Cambridge, in search of a map of Britain and Ireland by Giraldus Cambrensis: being disappointed in his expectations, he copied Giraldus's Epistles, and lingered out his time between the public library and those of Bennet and Trinity colleges. After his return to Oxford he employed himself in preparing for the press the first specimen of his five years' labour and industry, the "*Archæologia Britannica*," which, owing to the dilatoriness of the printer, did not appear till 1707.

In November, 1708, he was proposed at a meeting of the Royal Society as a candidate for a fellowship; and he was admitted as such, though his election was violently opposed by Dr. Woodward.

In March, 1709, the place of superior beadle in divinity falling vacant, Mr. Lhuyd was elected to it, after a severe contest between him and Mr. Colinge. But he did not long enjoy this second mark of esteem conferred on him by the university, dying after a few days illness in the latter end of June, 1709, at the age of 49. He was buried in the parish-church of St. Michael, Oxford.

It might have been expected, that such indefatigable labours would have met with a suitable encouragement from the public; but our author was one amongst the numerous instances of the world's ingratitude. It is certain that he possessed no estate; so that it is a wonder how he was enabled to support himself with the small preferments he enjoyed. The salary of the keeper of the museum, arising only from the fees paid by strangers for his trouble in exhibiting the curiosities, seldom exceeds 20l. per annum. It has been said, however, and with some reason, that he was in the number of those upon whom that great patron of learned men, Louis XIV. bestowed a pension.

That his knowledge in both those branches of literature, to which he particularly applied himself, was very extensive, is allowed on all hands. His "*Archæologia*" will be always esteemed and valued by the lovers and patrons of the study of antiquities. Nor has philosophy less to be proud of her disciple, whose discoveries in natural history, and the great assistance he has given those who pursue the same sort of enquiries, have rendered him deservedly famous.

BISHOP BRAMHALL.

JOHN BRAMHALL was descended from an ancient family, and born at Pontefract in Yorkshire, about 1593.* After having received his grammar education at the place of his birth, he was thence removed to Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1608. After the customary degrees of bachelor and master of arts had been conferred on him, he entered into holy orders, and having been presented to a living in Yorkshire, he retired from the university. He married the widow of a clergyman soon after, with whom he received a good fortune, and also a very valuable library, which was left her by her former husband. In 1623 he had two public disputations at Northallerton with a secular priest and a jesuit. These men had given a public challenge to all the protestant clergy of the county of York. Their intentions were to smooth the way for the match which was then meditated between prince Charles and the infanta of Spain; and also to prepare the way for those immunities and favours which the completion of such a marriage promised the papists. Our author, though but a novice in the school of controversy, undertook the combat which riper disputants declined; and having managed the contest with success, and acquired considerable reputation, he was admitted to the confidence of Matthews, archbishop of York, whose chaplain he had been created. He was afterwards made a prebendary of York, and then of Rippon; at which last place he went and resided after the archbishop's death, which happened in 1628, and managed most of the affairs of that church in quality of sub-dean. He had great influence in the town of Rippon, and was also appointed one of his majesty's high commissioners, in the administration of which office many have reproached him with severity.

* Life of Bramhall, written by John lord bishop of Limerick; prefixed to the folio edition of his works, 1677.



Harding del

Harding sc

JOHN BRAMHALL,
Arch Bishop of Armagh.
From an Original Picture in Sidney Sussex College.
CAMBRIDGE

Pubd July 1. 1796 by F. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

In 1630 he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and soon after went into Ireland at the invitation of lord viscount Wentworth, deputy of that kingdom, and sir Christopher Wandesford, master of the rolls. Having resigned all his church preferments in England, he went over in 1633, and a little after obtained the archdeaconry of Meath. The first public service in which he was employed, was a royal visitation; and finding dilapidation, waste and ruin, together with want of discipline, and mean provision for ministers in every diocese, he applied himself to the discovery of proper remedies, which in process of time removed those evils. In 1634 he was made bishop of Londonderry, which see he considerably improved; but his most important services to the church of Ireland were, the several acts passed through his intercession with the lord deputy in the parliament which met in that kingdom on the 14th of July, 1634, for abolishing fee-farms, recovering impropriations, &c. by which, and other means, he gained to the church in the space of three or four years, 30 or 40,000l. a year. In the convocation held at the same time, the church of Ireland embraced the thirty-nine articles of religion, agreed upon in the convocation holden at London, 1562. His zeal and industry in the reformation of the church excited against him many loud cries, which, in the heat and fury of the times, charged him with arminianism and popery; but he was too steady in the prosecution of his plans to desert them for noise and detraactive railing.

In 1637 he took a journey into England, where he was surprised with finding an information exhibited against him in the Star-chamber; but from this circumstance he easily rescued himself. He received much honour from Charles I. and many civilities from archbishop Laud, and other great persons; and returning into Ireland purchased an estate in that kingdom at Omagh in the county of Tyrone, with £6000, money arising from the sale of his English estate. In March, 1640-41, articles of high treason were exhibited against him in Ireland, wherein he was charged with having conspired, with others, to subvert the fundamental laws of the kingdom; to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical

government, &c. The bishop was at Londonderry when he received information of this accusation, and, contrary to their exhortations to withdraw himself, he went directly to Dublin, where he was made a close prisoner by the parliament. In this distress he wrote to the primate Usher, then in England, for his advice and comfort; who mediated so effectually with the king, that his majesty sent a letter to Ireland to stop proceedings against him. The bishop was at last restored to liberty, but without any public acquittal; the charge lying dormant against him, to be awakened when his enemies pleased. The enmity of sir Phelim O'Neil, and many others, grew to so dangerous a pitch, that, warned by many monitory escapes from their snares, he at last was persuaded by his friends, and privately embarked for England. Here he continued an active adherent to the king, till his affairs growing disastrous and desperate, our divine joined some other persons of distinction, and set out for Hamburg, where they arrived the 8th of July, 1644. Shortly after, at the treaty of Uxbridge, the parliaments of England and Scotland made this one of their preliminary demands, that bishop Bramhall, together with archbishop Laud, &c. should be excepted out of the general pardon. From Hamburg he went to Brussels, where he resided for the most part till 1648, with sir Henry de Vie, the king's president. In that year he returned to Ireland, when having frequently undergone perilous escapes, he at last withdrew without being apprehended, and committed his life, in the eagerness of his flight, to a very small vessel. Cromwell used to call him the "Irish Canterbury," and would have given a large sum of money for him. At the revolt at Cork, he was almost in possession of him. The little bark in which he escaped, got off from two of the parliamentary frigates which pursued her, and at a time when a perfect calm seemed to render her escape extraordinary. The whole matter wore a very miraculous air, but was nevertheless accredited by the bishop's friends. While he was abroad a second time, he had disputations with the learned of all countries; sometimes by formal challenge, and at other times by accidental discussion. He proposed to draw a parallel between the liturgy of the

church of England, and the public forms of the protestant church abroad; and with this view he designed to travel about. But an incident on his first day's journey determined him to forego his projects. Happening to arrive at a house where he intended to take his first day's refreshment, he was surprised to find himself familiarly accosted by his hostess. His wonder on this occasion was somewhat abated by the woman shewing him his picture, and assuring him that there were several of them upon the road, that, being known by them, he might be seized; and that her husband, among others, had power to that purpose, which he would certainly make use of if he found him. The bishop was easily admonished, and profited by the account.

Upon the restoration he returned to England, and was from the first designed for higher promotion. Most people imagined it would be the archbishoprick of York; but at last he was appointed archbishop of Armagh, to which he was translated upon the 18th of January, 1660-61.

It was a saying of his, "men must have some time to return to their wits, who had been so long out of them;" and conformably with this moderation, he bore with great patience the dislike of some, and the abhorrence of others, in his new see. However, his prudent qualities and long sufferings softened some, and affected others, and at last he lived in as much safety and contentment as he could have desired.

He was chosen speaker of the house of lords in the parliament which met in 1661. At this time he was so respected, that both houses ordered committees to examine what was upon record in their books concerning him and the earl of Strafford, and the scandalous charges against them to be torn out, which was accordingly done. About this time he had a second stroke of the palsy, from which he with difficulty recovered. In June, 1663, he was seized with a third fit, of which he died, being then 70 years old.

He wrote several works, which were written and published occasionally; but they were reprinted at Dublin, 1677, in one volume folio, to which were added some pieces never before printed. This

volume is divided into four parts; the first of which contains discourses against the Romanists; as, 1. "An answer to Mr. de Milletiere, his impertinent dedication of his imaginary triumph; intituled 'The Victory of Truth, or his Epistle to the King of Great Britain,' wherein he inviteth his majesty to forsake the church of England, and to embrace the Roman catholic religion: with the said Milletiere's epistle prefixed."

2. "A just vindication of the church of England from the unjust aspersions of criminal schism: wherein the nature of criminal schism, the divers sorts of schismatics, the liberties and privileges of national churches, the rights of sovereign magistrates, the tyranny, extortion, and schism of the Roman court; with the grievances, complaints, and opposition of all princes and states of the Roman communion of old, and at this very day, are manifested to the view of the world;" first printed in 12mo. and dated London, 1654*.

This is reckoned bishop Bramhall's principal work. The other pieces in this first part are of a polemic kind against the papists. The second part is against the English sectaries, and comprehends, 1. "Fair warning to take heed of the Scottish discipline, as being of all others the most injurious to the civil magistrate, most oppressive to the subject, most pernicious to both;" written in the beginning of the civil wars. 2. "The Serpent's Salve; or, a remedy for the biting of an asp;" written in vindication of Charles I. wherein the author endeavours to prove, that power is not originally inherent in, and derived from the people; first printed 1643. 3. "Vindication of himself and the episcopal clergy from the presbyterian charge of popery, as it is managed by Mr. Baxter, in his treatise of the Grotian religion." The third part is employed against Mr. Hobbes, and contains, 1. "A defence of true liberty from antecedent and extrinsical necessity;" printed in 1656. 2. "Castigations of Mr. Hobbes's animadversions upon the same in 1658." 3. "The catching of Leviathan, or the great whale;" de-

* Biographical Dictionary.

monstrating out of Mr. Hobbes's own works, that no man, who is thoroughly a Hobbiſt, can be a good chriſtian, or a good commonwealth's man, or reconcile himſelf to himſelf: becauſe his principles are not only deſtructive to all religion, but to all ſocieties, extinguishing the relation between prince and ſubject, parent and child, maſter and ſervant, huſband and wife; and abound with palpable contradictions.

The fourth part contains ſmall pieces and occaſional ſermons. He had likewiſe prepared an hundred ſermons for the preſs, but they were torn by the rats before his death.

As for his perſon and character, we are told that he was of a middle ſtature, and active; and of a complexion highly ſanguine, and tinctured with choler. Being a great lover of plain dealing and plain ſpeaking, his converſation was free from the affectation of phraſe and fancy; and he uſed to ſay, "it was boyiſh ſport to hunt for words, and argued a penury of matter, which would always find expreſſion for itſelf." His underſtanding was very good, and greatly improved by labour and ſtudy. As a ſcholar, his excellence lay in the rational and argumentative part of learning. He was well acquainted with eccleſiaſtical and other hiſtories; and in the pulpit an excellent and perſuaſive orator.

SIR ASTON COCKAINE

WAS the son of Thomas Cockaine, esq. who married Anne, daughter of John Stanhope of Elvaston, knt.* He was born of a knightly and ancient family at Ashbourne, in the Peake of Derbyshire, on the 28th of December, 1608. He received his education at Trinity college in Cambridge, of which he was fellow-commoner; and had the degree of master of arts conferred on him in Oxford during the civil wars. According to the fashion of the times, having remained for a short space in the inns of court, he set out on his travels, with sir Henry Digby, into France, Italy, Germany, and other countries. After his return he married, and retiring to Pooley, in the parish of Polesworth in Warwickshire, gave himself up to his favourite study, the reading and composition of poetry. As he was a roman catholic, he suffered during the time of the civil broils on account of his religion, and also for his attachment to the king's cause. Many esteemed sir Aston an ingenious gentleman, a good poet, and a great lover of learning. Others estimated him for his social qualities, though they were indulged to that imprudent degree, as totally to dissipate his property.

His works are: a masque, presented at Brethic in Derbyshire, on twelfth night, 1639.

A chain of golden poems, imbellished with wit, mirth, and eloquence. A less florid title afterwards put to those poems runs thus, *Choice Poems of several sorts.*

Epigrams in three books.

The Obstinate Lady, a comedy, London, 1657.

Trappolin, supposed a prince; tragi-comedy—taken from an Italian tragi-comedy, called Trappolin Creduto Principe. Afterwards published

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon.



From a scarce Print.

Pub. 1 Nov. 1796 by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

LADY LANGHAM.

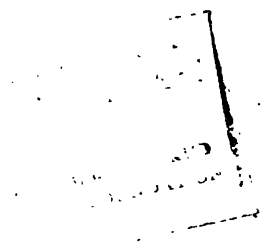
MARY ALSTON, daughter of sir Edward Alston, and wife of sir James Langham, had in the early years of her life a singular propensity to atheism*. Her advancement into years exposed the fallacy of infidelity, and the maturity of her mind subdued the doubting levities of youth, and confirmed her in the true, sound, rational and convincing truths of the christian religion. An unbroken tenour of religion and virtue, animated by principle, and confirmed by practice, gave stability to the inferences of reason, and clearness to the evidences of christian truth. She was truly religious without the smallest taint of superstition. No fullen narrowness of prejudice, no sour intolerance of bigotry, sullied the pure tenets of her religion, which thus marked with so striking a difference the riper from the earlier period of her life. A spotless conscience enlivened her cheerfulness, and her being a good christian made her a more engaging woman. She died in September, 1660.

* Granger.



Lady Mary Langham.

From a scarce Print in the Collection of the Rev.^d M. Cracherode? ^{Clamp. 5c.}
Pub^d 1.0c 7/96 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.











HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.

THE life of this amiable and accomplished prince having been written by Dr. Birch, from the most authentick materials, we shall chiefly content ourselves with giving a short epitome of his work.

Henry Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James the First of England, by his queen, Anne, second daughter of Frederick the Second, King of Denmark, was born in the castle of Sterling, Feb. 19, 1593-4.

So early as in his seventh year, (1601,) he began to apply himself and take pleasure in active and manly exercises, learning to ride, sing, dance, leap, shoot with the bow and gun, toss the pike, &c.; being instructed in the use of arms by a very accomplished gentleman, Richard Preston, who was afterwards advanced by the king to the dignity of earl of Desmond in Ireland.

By the care and instruction of Mr. Adam Newton, under whose tuition he had been placed when he was five years old, he made great proficiency in literature; and before his death had diligently read all the best classical authors.* On July 2, 1603, he was installed at Windsor, knight of the garter, at which ceremony his *quick witty answers, princely carriage, and reverend obeisance at the altar*, greatly attracted the notice of the spectators.

In his thirteenth year, Mons. de la Boderie, the French ambassador at London, in a letter to Mons. de Puisieux, of the 31st of Oct. 1606, speaking of the prince, says, "None of his pleasures favour the least of a child. He is a particular lover of horses, and what belongs to them, but is not fond of hunting; and when he goes to it, it is rather for the pleasure of galloping, than that which the dogs give him. He plays willingly enough at tennis, and at another Scotch diversion very like mall;† but this always

* There are yet extant many of his Latin letters, in which language he corresponded not only with his father, but with several young noblemen of his own age, with whom he was bred.

† The game meant was probably *goff*.

with persons elder than himself, as if he despised those of his own age. He studies three hours a day, and employs the rest of his time in tossing the pike, or leaping, or shooting with the bow, or some other exercise of that kind; and he is never idle. He shews himself likewise very good-natured to his dependants, and supports their interest against any persons whatever; and pushes what he undertakes for them or others, with such zeal as gives success to it. For besides his exerting his whole strength to compass what he desires, he is already feared by those who have the management of affairs, and especially by the earl of Salisbury, who appears to be greatly apprehensive of the prince's ascendancy, as the prince on the other hand shews but little esteem for his lordship."

On June 4th, 1610, he was created Prince of Wales at Westminster, in a most solemn and magnificent manner. Being now master of himself, he settled his household under the proper officers; establishing strict orders for its regulation, and observing so proper an economy, that he left his revenue increased some thousand pounds a year.

During the short period which elapsed between the establishment of his household and his death, the hopes of the nation were daily more and more animated with the prospect of that hour when such extraordinary excellence should be placed on the English throne; but in Oct. 1612, he was unfortunately seized with a fever, of which, to the great grief of the whole English nation, he died on the 6th of November following, at the age of eighteen years, eight months, and seventeen days,* and was buried on the 7th of December in Westminster abbey.—The suspicion of his being poisoned was extremely strong in that age, and is mentioned in many letters of the time. To all such suggestions, however, says Dr. Birch, it may perhaps be sufficient to oppose the unanimous opinion of the physicians who attended the prince during his sickness, and opened his body after his death; from which, as is acknowledged by the favourers of this opinion, no inference can be drawn that he was poisoned. To this may be added the authority of the prince's treasurer, Sir Charles Cornwallis, who wrote

* Mr. Hume, inaccurately, says that he had not reached his eighteenth year.

his life, was well informed, and above all suspicion in this point, and who pronounces the rumours spread of his highness having been poisoned, *vain*; being fully convinced that his death was natural, and occasioned by a violent fever.

Having from his early years shewn a strong propensity to literary attainments, and from the time he became independant by the establishment of his household, approved himself, what every prince ought to be, a generous patron of learned men,* his death was in this respect, as well as in many others, a great publick calamity; and was deplored as such by many of the scholars and poets of the time. The two Universities published collections of verses on that occasion, and funeral orations in Latin were made upon him at Oxford by Richard Corbet, then of Christ Church, and one of the proctors, afterwards bishop of Norwich;† and at Cambridge by Francis Nethersole, then publick orator of that University. Magdalen college in Oxford also, of which the prince had been admitted a member in 1605, testified in a collection of verses her regret for the loss of so illustrious an associate and patron. There was also printed at Oxford, in 4to. in the same year, another collection of verses, chiefly in the form of pastorals; and Dr. Leonel Sharpe published likewise a funeral oration in Latin on his highness. Donne wrote an elegy upon him, printed among his poems. Another elegy *consecrated to the never-dying memory of Henry Prince of Wales*, was published by Christopher Brooke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn; and a third on the *never enough to be lamented Prince Henry*, was written by William Browne, author of the Pastorals. Chapman, who styles the prince *his most dear and heroical patron*, Heywood, Webster, and Cyril Tourneur, contributed each a funeral song. Dominic Baudius of Leyden composed a *Lessus funebris* in iambick verse on this melancholy occasion; and Drummond of Hawthornden, the Scotch historian and poet,

* In 1606 the learned John Bond dedicated his Horace to Prince Henry. In 1608 Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, dedicated two volumes of his Epistles to him; and a third in 1611. Thomas Lydiat in 1609 produced his *EMENDATIO TEMPORUM* under his patronage. Thomas Farnaby in 1612 published an edition of Juvenal and Persius, with a dedication to the prince: and in the same year Drayton dedicated to him his *POLYOLBION*, Chapman his translation of Homer, and Peacham his volume of Emblems. In all these works his extraordinary proficiency in literature is highly extolled.

† His oration was not printed, but is extant in MS. in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, No. 1153.

shed his *tears on the death of Mæliades*, in strains that extorted praise even from Ben Jonson.*

The prince† was in stature, about five feet eight inches; of a strong, strait, well-made body, with somewhat broad shoulders, and a small waist; of an amiable and majestick countenance, with a most gracious smile,‡ he was long-faced, and had a broad forehead; his hair was of an auburn colour. He was courteous, loving, and affable; naturally modest, and even shame-faced; most patient, which he shewed both in life and death; slow to anger, so that even when he was offended, he would govern it, and restrain himself to silence.

His sentiments of piety were strong and habitual, and his zeal for the interest of religion such, that he would, if he had lived, have used his endeavours for reconciling the divisions among its professors. He had the greatest esteem for all divines whose characters and conduct corresponded with their profession; but could not conceal his indignation against such as acted inconsistently with it; and he above all things abhorred flattery and vain-glory in them. He had such an aversion to the profanation of the name of God, that he was never heard to take it in vain, with the addition of any other seemingly light, much less horrible, oaths. And the archbishop of Canterbury (Abbot) in his funeral sermon mentioned, in testimony of his strictness in this point, that memorable answer of the prince, when he was asked by one, who greatly rejoiced that his highness was no swearer, why he did not swear at play, as well as others,—*that he knew no game worthy of an oath.*

He adhered strictly to justice on all occasions, and never suffered himself to determine rashly, or till after a due examination of both parties. This

* See his Conversation with Drummond, in Drummond's works, folio, 1711, p. 221.

† This character is principally drawn from Sir Charles Cornwallis's printed Life of this prince, and from a manuscript in the Museum, entitled "A Relation of Prince Henry's noble and virtuous disposition," &c. MSS. Harl. 6391.

‡ Ben Jonson, in the speech of Merlin in an entertainment entitled *The Prince's Barriers*, intimates that his highness resembled Henry the Fifth in the face.

Dr. Leonel Sharpe's description of the prince in his *Oratio funebris*, &c. (already mentioned) p. 3, is, — *Statura media et recta, decentior quam sublimior; facies oblonga, summa vivacium oculorum gratia, quibus in transitu suis, etiam cum taceret, loquebatur. Vultus placidus majestate mixtus. Qui principem nesciret, magnum virum facile crederet; qui sciret, bonum sentiret.*

love of justice shewed itself very early, by favouring and rewarding those among his pages and other young gentlemen placed about him, who were thought to be of the best behaviour and most merit: he was of singular integrity, and hated flattery and dissimulation, the latter of which he esteemed a base quality, especially in a prince; nor could he ever constrain himself to treat those kindly who did not deserve his love.

His temperance, except in the article of fruit, was as eminent, as his abhorrence of vanity and ostentation, which began to shew itself when he was very young. When he was taught to handle the pike, and his master instructed him, both by word and example, to use a kind of stateliness in marching, and holding of his hand, though he learned all other things, he would not conform himself to that affected fashion; and if sometimes upon earnest entreaty he offered to use it, he would laugh at himself, and presently return to his own more modest and decent manner. The same modesty appeared in whatever he said or did; but it was no impediment to his generous and heroick disposition, which made him perform all his exercises best, before much company and the greatest personages.

His courage and fearlessness shewed themselves from his earliest years. Being asked very young, what instrument of musick he liked best; he answered, a trumpet, in the sound of which, and of drums, and of small and great pieces of ordnance shot off near him, he took great delight. While he was a child, he wept much less than others of his age. Having once hurt both his hands with a fall, so that they bled, though the severity of the pain extorted some tears, yet he rose up with a smile, and dissembled what he suffered. At another time he was so wounded in the flesh, that it was scarce healed in a month afterwards; yet being then asked whether any thing ailed him, he answered *nothing*, but continued to play as usual. Looking at another time upon some who were hunting deer, and being asked whether he liked that sport, he answered, *Yes, but I like another kind of hunting better*: and being asked again, what hunting that was, replied, *hunting of thieves and rebels, with brave men and horses*: and turning to one of his pages, descended of Highland parents, he added, "And such thieves as I take shall be hanged, the great ones higher than the rest; and you,

firrah, if you be a thief, the highest of all."—He was hardly ten years of age, when being desirous to mount a horse of prodigious mettle, and refused the assistance of his attendants, who thought it too hazardous an attempt, he got up himself from the side of a bank, and spurred the animal to a full gallop, in spite of the remonstrances of those who stood by; and at last having thoroughly exercised the horse, brought him in a gentle pace back, and dismounting said to them, "How long shall I continue to be a child in your opinion?"

He collected in his court a number of young gentlemen of the greatest spirit and courage; and he contracted and cultivated an acquaintance with the most celebrated officers throughout Europe. His exercises were of the most manly kind. He used almost daily to ride and manage great horses, with which his stables were excellently furnished; often to run at the ring, and sometimes at tilt, both which he performed with great dexterity and skill. His other exercises were, dancing, leaping, and swimming. He sometimes walked fast and far, to accustom and enable himself to make long marches, when they should be requisite. But his greatest diversion was tennis, in which, says Sir Charles Cornwallis, "he did not observe moderation, nor what suited his dignity and person, continuing often three or four hours at it, and rather like an artisan than a prince, who in things of that nature ought only to affect comeliness, or a kind of carelessness in shew, to make their activities the more natural, rather than a laborious industry."

His cloaths were usually very plain, except on occasions of publick ceremony, when he would assume a magnificence of dress, and an air of majesty, which immediately afterwards he laid aside.

In quickness of apprehension and memory, few of the same age ever went beyond him. Beside his knowledge of the learned languages, he spoke the Italian and French, and had made a considerable progress in philosophy, history, fortification, mathematicks, and cosmography. He loved and endeavoured to do somewhat of every thing, and to be excellent in the most excellent. He greatly delighted in all rare inventions and arts, and military engines both of land and sea; in shooting and levelling great

pieces of ordnance ; in the ordering and marshalling of armies ; in building and gardening ; in musick, sculpture and painting ; in which last art he brought over several valuable works of great masters from all countries.

He entertained several learned men in his court, among the rest Mr. Thomas Lydiat,* for whom he would have provided, if he had lived. He shewed great generosity on all occasions towards persons of genius and merit. A good poet and a very honest man having presented to him a small poem, the prince received it very graciously, and desired a gentleman who kept his privy-purse, to bestow on him some mark of his favour. The gentleman asking, whether a couple of angels would not serve, "*Fie for shame,*" answered his Highness, "give him at least ten angels."—He had a just opinion of the great abilities of Sir Walter Raleigh, and is reported by Osborne to have said, that *no king but his father would keep such a bird in a cage.*

In the government and regulation of his household, which consisted of near five hundred persons, his example deserved to be imitated by all other princes. There was scarce any of his domestics whom he did not know by name. Though he loved plenty and magnificence in his house, he restrained them within the rules of frugality and moderation. He ordered to be set down in writing the several heads of all his annual charges ; the ordinary expences of his house, stable, and wardrobe ; his rewards or donations, and every thing else that was to be issued out of his coffers. This he compared with his annual revenues, and so judiciously proportioned them by retrenching what he found superfluous, and adding what was wanting, that he reduced the whole to a certainty, such as his revenues would defray, besides a yearly saving of some thousands of pounds, which he reserved for contingencies and occasional emergencies. His economy, however, did not restrain him from being liberal where merit or distress called for it ; and a little before his death he conferred on diverse of his

* The person alluded to by Dr. Johnson, in his VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES—

" If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
" Hear *Lydiat's* fate, and Galileo's end."—

a line which many read without knowing to whom it relates : See an account of this very learned and unfortunate man, in Wood's *ATH. OXON.* ii. col. 89.

“ Now if your majesty be resolved, that your majesty treat any farther with Villeroy in this business, under your majesty’s correction I hold it best there be made a little delay of the ambassade, which should come from the duke of Savoy for that purpose, until your majesty be resolved which way to go.

“ If I have incurred in the same error that I did last, by the indifference of my opinion, I humbly crave pardon of your majesty, holding it fitter for your majesty to resolve what course is most convenient to be taken by the rules of state, than for me, who am so little acquainted with subjects of that nature: and besides, your majesty may think, that my part to play, which is to be in love with any of them, is not yet at hand. So, most humbly kissing your majesty’s hand, I rest

RICHMOND,
the 5th of
Oct. 1612.

Your most humble and

Obedient son and servant,

H E N R Y.”

Among the young noblemen who frequented the prince’s court, was Sir John Harrington, who afterwards succeeded to his father’s title, and became

JOHN, THE SECOND LORD HARRINGTON.

This nobleman deservedly enjoyed the principal share in his Highness’s favour and even friendship, being in all respects one of the most virtuous youths of his time, and an example to those of his rank in all ages.* His father, of both his names, had been knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and created by King James a baron of England on the 21st of July, 1603, by the title of Lord Harrington of Exton in Rutland. He was entrusted by that king with the tuition of the Lady Elizabeth his daughter, whom, after her marriage with Frederick, elector palatine, he attended to Heidelberg in April, 1613; and upon his return towards England, died at Wormes in Germany, on the 24th of August following, at the age of

* Birch’s Life of Henry Prince of Wales, p. 117.

seventy-three; leaving issue by his wife, Anne, daughter and sole heir of Robert Kelway, esq. surveyor of the court of wards, his younger son, John, (the elder, Kelway, dying in his father's life-time,) and one daughter, Lucy, married Dec. 12, 1594, to Edward earl of Bedford, a lady who was a great patroness of the chief poets and wits of that time, and most extravagantly celebrated by them. Sir John Harrington, his son, who had been created a knight of the bath with the duke of York and others on the 4th of January, 1603-4, was, as soon as he came to years of discretion, remarkable for his strict observance of the duties of piety both in publick and private, and his application to the study of polite learning. At the close of every week he examined himself, what progress he had made in virtue and goodness, and what fault he had committed during the course of it; and he kept an exact diary of his life. His liberality to the distressed was no less remarkable than his humanity and affability to all. These virtues, which began to appear in him very early, shone out more conspicuously after his return from his travels in 1609. Upon his father's death in 1613, succeeding to his title and estate, he endeavoured to establish in his family the most perfect regularity of manners, and regard for religion; and during the short remainder of his life was universally esteemed and admired. His last sickness continued twelve days, during which he made his will, and settled all his temporal affairs, and on the 27th of February, 1613-14, expired at Kew, near Richmond, not only with entire resignation to the will of God, but with perfect serenity. He was interred, on the 31st of March following, at Exton, with great pomp. Donne, who in the next year went into holy orders, took leave of poetry in the elegy which he wrote on the decease of this incomparable nobleman. His fortune after his death devolved to his fantastick sister already mentioned, Lucy, countess of Bedford, who in a few years dissipated the whole of it.

In the picture at Wroxton, the seat of the earl of Guildford, from which our engraving is made, Prince Henry is dressed in green, and represented standing over a dead stag, and sheathing his sword. Upon the bough of a tree near the head of his associate, Sir John Harrington, are the arms of Sir John's father and mother. There is a duplicate or copy of this picture in the palace of St. James's.

SPRANGER BARRY

WAS the eldest son of an eminent silversmith in Dublin, and was born in the parish of St. Werburgh in that city, on the 20th of November, 1719. He was brought up to his father's trade, and, after serving his apprenticeship, for some time carried on business for himself; but an early intercourse with the theatre, with the excitement of an handsome person, fine voice, and pleasing address, soon obliterated all mechanical ideas.

In the year 1743, during the joint management of Sheridan and Garrick, he first appeared on the stage in the character of Othello. Most first appearances discover more of inclination than a finished genius: it was different with Barry: like Garrick, he nearly gained the summit of perfection in his outset; and, by the account of some of the best judges of the day, gave evident proofs that he wanted nothing but stage-practice to set him at the top of his profession.

In the summer of 1744 he played at Cork, and acquired fresh laurels: here it was first suggested to him, by his patron, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Barry, to go over to England, as the spot most congenial to great abilities. Before he made the essay, he returned to Dublin, and joined the company of that year, which stands remarkable in the Irish theatrical annals for the best assemblage of performers that perhaps ever was known at any period; the names of Garrick, Barry, Sheridan, Quin, Woffington, and Cibber principally forming the catalogue.

In 1746 he came over to England, and was engaged by Mr. Lacy for Drury-lane theatre, at a very considerable salary; where Garrick and he frequently appeared in the same character, and, in a great measure divided the applause of the town. However, some difference arising between them, Barry quitted Drury-lane, and was hired by Rich



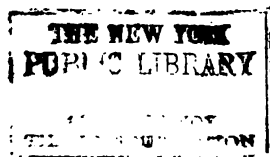
Harding del.

E. Harding sc.

SPRANGER BARRY ESQ.

from an Original Picture by J. Joshua Reynolds.
in the Collection of Portis Esq.

Pubd. 1 Aug 1796. by E & S. Harding Pall Mall.



for Covent garden. Here his powers had full scope, and his ambition was satisfied for some time at least; and here he entered the lists of competition against a man which none hitherto had ventured to approach: they played all their principal characters against each other with various success.

In this contention they remained till 1758, when Barry joining with Woodward, undertook an expedition to Ireland, where they built two elegant playhouses, one in Crow-street, Dublin, the other in Cork, and, as joint managers, exerted their respective abilities with those of a very respectable company. However, after trying this scheme for a few years, what with the expence of building, the great salaries and increase of performers, and the uncertain returns of their theatres, they both found they had changed situations for the worse. Woodward first discovered his error, and making the best bargain he could with Barry, withdrew himself to England. Barry stayed but a few seasons after him, and arriving in London in the summer of 1766, hired the king's theatre in the Hay-market for a few nights, where he first introduced to an English audience Mrs. Dancer, whom he brought from Ireland with him, and afterwards married.

He went back to Ireland the ensuing winter to fulfil his engagements there, and returned to London the summer following, and acted several nights at Foote's theatre: his great and established reputation, and Mrs. Dancer's merit, which every day became more and more conspicuous, drew crowded audiences in the hottest days of July and August.

The managers of Drury-lane (who had lately lost Mrs. Cibber and Mr. Powell) thought it adviseable to come to an agreement with Mr. and Mrs. Barry, and accordingly engaged them at a salary of 1500l. per annum. This stipend was accounted the more considerable, from his being so subject to chronical disorders; however, when his health permitted him to exert his powers, he communicated his admirable feelings to the best company that London could produce.

In the Grecian daughter they shone with unrivalled lustre; the feeble and affecting part of Evander was well adapted to the venerable figure and

fine pathos of this declining great actor; and the filial piety and ardent spirit of the Grecian daughter could not have been more happily displayed in all their force than by Mrs. Barry.

They remained in this company till the year 1774, when overtures were made to them by the patentees of Covent-garden, and on signing articles with them, they obtained an addition of 200*l.* per annum to their income.

But his infirmities, occasioned by the attacks of an hereditary gout, increased upon him daily, and rendered his performances not only infrequent but imperfect; yet it is but justice to his memory to declare, that, even in this unfinished state of his powers, he seemed occasionally to recover his wonted vigour, and gave an affecting picture of what he once was.

He died the 10th of January, 1777, at his house in Norfolk-street in the Strand, aged 57, and was privately interred in the cloysters at Westminster.

Barry was the easiest man in the world to live with as a companion and friend; he had the gift of pleasing in conversation beyond most men, but this must be attributed to his manner, not the matter which he uttered. He certainly did not confine himself within the limits of his income, which from the first was very considerable. He was indeed the Mark Antony of the stage, whether we consider his amorous disposition, or his love of expence. One of his greatest pleasures consisted in giving splendid and sumptuous entertainments.

In person he was much the finest figure of his time on the British stage; to this he possessed a superiority of voice, an engaging manly address, with powerful and communicating feelings. Thus eminently gifted by nature, he very properly turned his attention to the pathetic characters of tragedy, and the fine gentleman of comedy, in both of which, we may venture to say, he had not his equal.

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S^R. HENRY SAVILLE,

by Marcus Garrett.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery Oxford.

Pub. 1 May 1796, by S & E Harding. Price 1s.

SIR HENRY SAVILE

WAS the second son of Henry Savile, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Ramfden, gent. and grandson of John Savile, of Newhall in Yorkshire, esq.* He was born at Bradley near Halifax in the same county, on the 30th of November, 1549, and became a member of the university of Oxford in the year 1561. In the beginning of Lent, 1565, he was admitted bachelor of arts. About this time he was chosen bachelor-fellow of Merton-college, together with Edmund Bunney, afterwards a learned theologian. When our author proceeded master of arts in 1570, he read his *ordinaries* on the *Almagest of Ptolemy*, which procured him the reputation of profound skill in the Greek language and in mathematics, in the latter of which he voluntarily read a public lecture in the university for some time. In 1578 he travelled on the continent, visiting France and other countries; where diligently improving himself in all useful learning, in languages, and the knowledge of the world, he became a most accomplished gentleman. At his return he was instituted tutor to queen Elizabeth for the Greek tongue, who liked and esteemed his qualities and acquirements.

In 1585 he was made warden of Merton-college, which he governed for thirty-six years with great honour, and improved by all possible means in his power with riches and good letters. In 1596 he was chosen provost of Eton-college, which society he was studious to improve by the admission of the most learned men, among whom was the memorable John Hales, who, together with Allen, and Jonas Montague, assisted him in his edition of St. Chrysostome. When king James I. ascended the throne, he was desirous to reward the great learning and abilities of Savile with the most liberal and profitable promotions in the church or

* Wood. Athen. Oxon.

in the state; but this he declined, and only accepted the honour of knighthood from his majesty at Windsor, in 1604, September 21. His only son dying about that time, he devoted his fortune thenceforth to the promoting of learning. In 1619 he founded two lectures, or professorships, one in geometry, the other in astronomy, in the university of Oxford, which he endowed with a salary of 160*l.* a year each, besides a legacy of 600*l.* for purchasing more lands for the same use. He also furnished a library with mathematical books near the mathematical school, for the use of his professors, and gave 100*l.* to the mathematical chest of his own appointing; adding afterwards a legacy of 40*l.* a year to the same chest to the university, and to his professors jointly. He likewise gave 120*l.* towards the new building of the schools; several rare manuscripts and printed books to the Bodleian library, and a good quantity of Greek types to the printing-press at Oxford. He died at Eton-college February 19, 1621, and was buried in the chapel there. The university of Oxford had a speech and verses made in his praise, which were afterwards published in 4*to.* under the title of “*Ultima lineæ Savilii.*”

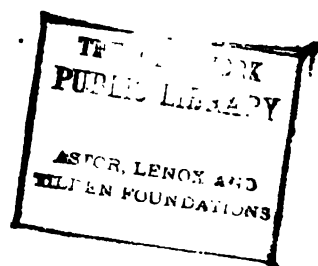
His character has received celebrity from being the subject of encomium to some of the greatest men—Isaac Casaubon, Mercerus, Meibomius, Joseph Scaliger, and the learned bishop Montague, who, in his “*Diatribæ*” upon the first part of the “*History of Tithes*,” styles him “the magazine of all learning.”

Sir Henry Savile, in 1581, obliged the world with an English version of 1. “Four books of the histories of Cornelius Tacitus, and the life of Agricola, with notes upon them,” folio; dedicated to queen Elizabeth. The notes upon this work are translated into Latin by Isaac Gruter, and published at Amsterdam, 1649, in 12*mo.* to which Gruter subjoined a treatise of our author, published in 1598, under this title, 2. “A view of certain military matters, or commentaries concerning Roman warfare;” which treatise, soon after its first appearance, had been translated into Latin by Marquardus Fraheus, and printed at Heidelburgh, 1601, in 8*vo.* In 1596 he published his 3, “*Fasti*,”—“*Fasti Regum & Episcoporum*

“*Angliæ usque ad Willielmum Seniore.*” These Fasti are adjoined to the writers which sir Henry published, entituled, *Rerum Anglicanarum scriptores post Bedam præcipui, ex vetustissimis codicibus nunc primum in lucem editi, &c.* viz. Gul. Malmshuriensis, Hen. Huntingdon, Rog. Hoveden, &c. In his epistle dedicatory made to queen Elizabeth, speaking of the history of England, and after having condemned Polydore Virgil, he says, *Nostri ex sæce plebis historici, &c.* Our historians being of the dregs of the common people, while they have endeavoured to adorn the majesty of so great a work, have stained and defiled it with most fusty fooleries. Whereby, though I wot not by what hard fortune of this island, it is come to pass that your ancestors (most gracious queen) most puissant princes, who embracing a great part of this our world within their empire, did easily overgo all the kings of their time in the glory of great atchievements, now destitute of (as it were) the light of brave wits, do lie unknown and unregarded, &c.*

4. He undertook a fine edition of “St. Chrysostomè’s works” in Greek, printed 1613, in eight volumes folio. In the preface he says, “that having himself visited, about twelve years before, all the public and private libraries in Britain, and copied out thence whatever he thought useful to his design, he then sent some learned men into France, Germany, Italy, and the east, to transcribe such parts as he had not already, and to collate the others with the best manuscripts.” At the same time he makes his acknowledgments to several great men for their assistance; as Thuanus, Velferus, Schottus, Isaac Casaubon, Fronto Duscæus, Janus Gruterus, Hoeschelius, &c. In the eighth volume are inserted sir Henry’s own notes, with those of other learned men. The whole charge of this edition, including the several sums paid to learned men at home and abroad, employed in finding out, transcribing, and collating the best manuscripts, is said to have amounted to 8000l.* As soon as it was finished, a learned French jesuit, named Fronto Ducæus of Bordeaux, translated it into Latin, and reprinted it at Paris. This edition appeared in 1621, and the following years, in 10 vols. folio; and a finer

edition hath been since put out by father Montfauçon and the Benedictines, at Paris, 1686, in 13 vols. folio. In 1618 he published a Latin work, written by Thomas Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, against Pelagius, intituled, 5. "De causa Dei contra Pelagium, et de virtute causarum ad suos Mertonenses," to which he prefixed the life of Bradwardin. In 1621 he published a collection of his own mathematical lectures. 6. "Prælectiones tredicim in principia elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ;" 4to. 7. "Oratio coram Elizabetha regina Oxoniæ habita, anno 1592, Oxon 1658," 4to. published by Dr. Barlow from the original in the Bodleian library; and also by Dr. John Lamphire in the second edit. of *Monarchia Britannica*; Oxon, 1681, 8vo. 8. He translated into Latin king James's "Apology for the oath of allegiance." He left several manuscripts which are now in the Bodleian library: "Tract of the original of monasteries." "Orations." "Tract concerning the union of England and Scotland," at the command of James I. Many of the books of his library he elucidated with notes, particularly Eusebius' "ecclesiastical history," which were afterwards used, and thankfully acknowledged by Henry Valesius, in his edition of that work in 1659. There are four of his letters to Camden, published by Smith, among "Camden's letters, 1691," 4to.





*The pourtraicture of the
Right Honorable the Lord
MAD/culp/it Munjoy Blunt &c Tho Iovng 1644*

MOUNTJOY BLOUNT.

MOUNTJOY BLOUNT, earl of Newport in the Isle of Wight, was a natural son of, fir Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlston by James I. and earl of Newport by Charles I. He was master of the ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died at Oxford, February the 12th, 1665, and lies buried at Christ-church.

JOHN MILTON.

OF the venerable father of the English epic it would be presumption to extend this account. The interesting memoirs which record his actions, and display his genius, have been already framed by the most assiduous industry of ability and talents. What has been so well told already, shall not now be repeated; and nothing has been left unmentioned which may add the excuse of novelty for any new narration. What follows shall be as summary as is consistent with the greatness of the subject. Milton was descended from an ancient family at Milton near Abingdon, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, Mr. John Milton, was under ranger of the forest of Shotover near Oxford, and a zealous papist: his father, whose name was John Milton also, embraced the protestant religion, and was on that account disinherited. Upon this he went to London, and applied himself to the business of a scrivener; and marrying afterwards a gentlewoman of a good family, he settled in a house which he purchased in Bread-street. Here our poet, his eldest son, was born, December 9, 1608. His first private tutor was a Mr. Young, for whom he ever retained a warm regard; and afterwards he was placed at St. Paul's school, where his assiduity was wonderful, and his application to books most intense.

In 1625 he was admitted of Christ's college in Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. William Chappel, afterwards bishop of Ross in Ireland. In 1628 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1632, having proceeded master of arts, he retired from the university, and settled with his father at Horton near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire. During five years of undisturbed tranquillity here, he wrote "Comus;" "l'Allegro;" "il Penseroso;" and "Lycidas." The mask of Comus was written in 1634, and afterwards printed under the following title; "A mask



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JOHN MILTON.

*From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Oxford.
at Strawberry Hill.*

Published Decr. 1 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

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presented at Ludlow castle, 1634, on Michaelmas night, before the right honourable John earl of Bridgewater, viscount Brackley, lord president of Wales, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

In his *Lycidas* he laments the death of Mr. Edward King, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, who was drowned August 10, 1637, aged 25 years, in his passage from Chester to Ireland, where his father was secretary to Charles I.

In 1638 our poet set out to travel abroad, attended only by one servant, and returned after an absence of fifteen months. The education of his sister's two sons, Edward and John Philips, became one of the undertakings subsequent to his return from his travels, and being solicited by several friends the same favour for their children, he took a handsome garden-house in Aldersgate-street for that purpose. Here he formed the plan of his academical institution, afterwards set forth in his "Treatise of Education." In 1641 he found means of extracting sufficient leisure from his general avocations to publish the five following pieces, which he had been treasuring up for many years against the prelates: 1, "Of reformation touching church discipline in England, and the causes that have hitherto hindered it:" 2, "Of prelatical episcopacy, and whether it may be deduced from the apostolical times, by virtue of those testimonies, which alledged to that purpose in some late treatises, one whereof goes under the name of James archbishop of Armagh:" 3, "The reason of church government urged against the prelacy:" 4, "Animadversions upon the remonstrant's defence against Smectymnuus:" 5, "An apology for Smectymnuus."

In 1643 he married the daughter of Richard Powell, Esq. of Forest-hill in Oxfordshire, but she having deserted him after little more than a month's cohabitation, and being totally unmoved by his letters and importunities, he made a resolution never to receive her more, and wrote four pieces in defence of that resolution.

In 1644, at the request of his friend Mr. Samuel Hartlib, he published his small piece "Upon Education;" and also another, intituled "Areopagitica, or a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing." About July,

1645, his wife having implored pardon and reconciliation on her knees, he received her to his bosom and protection. In the same year he published his "Juvenile Poems," both Latin and English; the songs of which were set to music by Mr. Henry Lawes. After the murder of the king, Milton published a piece intitled, "The tenure of kings and magistrates, proving "that it is lawful, and hath been held so through all ages, for any, who "have the power, to call to account a tyrant, or wicked king, and after "due conviction to depose and put him to death, if the ordinary magistrate "have neglected or denied to do it; and that they, who of late so much "blame deposing, are men that did it themselves; 1649." Another also soon appeared upon the revolt of the Scotch presbyterians settled at Belfast, from the parliament, intitled, "Observations on the articles of peace between James earl of Ormond for king Charles I, "on the one hand, and the Irish papists and rebels on the other hand, "&c. and animadversions on the Scotch presbytery at Belfast, dated "February 15, 1648."

Shortly after this he entered upon his "History of England," a work planned in the same republican spirit; being undertaken, as he says, with a view of preserving his country from submitting to any monarchical government in any future time from the example of the past. The six books are inserted in the first volume of Kennet's "History of England."

His design of prosecuting this history was broken off by his being appointed Latin secretary to the council of state under the commonwealth. In 1649 our author published his "Εικονοκλασης" by command of his employers, in answer to the famous "Εικων Βασιλικη."

In 1651 he published his celebrated piece, intitled "Pro populo "Anglicano defensio, contra Claudii Salmasii defensionem regiam;" which performance spread his fame over Europe. Whilst he was writing this piece he lost his eye-sight; but this calamity did not weaken his zeal in the cause he had undertaken. In 1652 was printed at London, "Jo-
hannis Philippi Angli responsio, ad apologiam anonymi cujusdam
tenebrionis pro rege & populo Anglicano infantissiman." This,

though ascribed to his nephew and ward, Mr. John Philips, was nevertheless written by Milton. His wife died soon after delivery of her fourth child.—He in a short time after married another. In 1654 he published his “*Defensio secunda pro populo Anglicano, contra infamem libellum anonymum, cui titulus, Regii sanguinis clamor ad cœlum adversus parricidas Anglicanos.*” Alexander Mones, who was only the publisher, Milton treated as the author. The book was actually written by Peter du Moulin the younger, afterwards prebend of Canterbury.

Our author after this controversy had subsided, resumed his own studies and private designs; particularly his “*History of Britain,*” and his new “*Thesaurus linguæ Latinæ,*” according to the method of Robert Stephens. In 1658 he published “*Sir Walter Raleigh’s Cabinet Council, containing the chief acts of empire, and mysteries of state, &c.*” and the year after two tracts, namely, “*A treatise of the civil power in ecclesiastical causes, and considerations touching the likeliest means to remove hirelings out of the church.*” He also wrote “*A Letter*” upon the resignation of the protectorship by Richard Cromwell; in which he lays down the model of a commonwealth, best suited to the temporary exigence. Another piece written to the same end he seems to have addressed to general Monk. In February 1659-60, upon a prospect of the king’s return, he published “*A ready and easy way to establish a free commonwealth.*” He also published “*Brief Notes*” upon a sermon entitled “*The fear of God and the king.*”

After the restoration, he was held in such regard for his admirable parts and great learning, even by some who detested his political principles, that he was included in the general amnesty. He had secluded himself through apprehension of prosecution, but as soon as the danger subsided, he emerged from his concealment, and took a house in Holborn, near Red-lion-fields. Upon marrying a third wife, he settled himself in a house in the Artillery-walk, leading to Bunhill-fields. In this place it was that he seated himself down to the completion of his grand poem.

In this pursuit he had a person to read to him; and Mr. Thomas Ellwood, afterwards an eminent writer among the quakers, attended him for this purpose. In 1665 he retired from the plague to a small house in St. Giles's Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire: and there Mr. Ellwood visiting him, had "Paradise Lost" put into his hands. "Paradise Lost" was published in 1667. In 1670 "Paradise Regained," a poem, in four books; to which was added "Sampson Agonistes, a dramatic poem."

In 1669 he published his "History of Britain," which the licensers of the press altered, by rejecting several passages; but these have been since restored. In 1672, came out his "Artis logicæ plenior institutio ad Rami methodum concinnata." His "Accidence commenced grammar," he had published in 1661. These dry and humble subjects were not considered by him as unworthy of his great and exalted genius. He published a defence of universal toleration for all sectaries except papists, in a discourse, intituled, "Of true religion, heresy, schism, toleration, and what best means may be used against the growth of popery."

In 1674 he published "Epistolarum familiarum liberi, & prolesiones quædam oratoriæ in Collegio Christi habitæ:" and "A declaration of the Poles concerning the election of their king John III." translated by him from the Dutch.

He died of the gout in the beginning of November, 1674, and lies buried near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He left some pieces in manuscript; among the rest, "The brief history of Muscovy," &c. printed in 1682. His "Historical, political, and miscellaneous works," 1698. He was possessed of £1500, besides his household goods, at the time of his death. He had three daughters, who survived him; the two younger of which used to read to him; they read to him in eight languages with readiness and accuracy, though they understood nothing but English.

The picture, whence this print was taken, was found by the late Mr. Bonus, the picture-cleaner, on a stall, and was purchased by him

for five shillings. It was a tattered fragment, and wanted the bottom, and part of the left side, but the head and right hand was perfect. On the back was written *John Milton*, ætat. 35. The great resemblance of the face to the original juvenile print of Milton, and the dimness of the eyes, an indication of his subsequent loss of sight, are strong presumptions of its being a genuine portrait; and the bad condition of it when discovered, and the low price fixed on it to the purchaser, plainly show that it was no imposture fabricated for sale. It is now in the collection of Horace earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill, who bought it of Bonus, from whom he received this fair account, and who restored the damaged parts.

Strawberry-hill, Oct. 3, 1792.

John Milto, anno ætatis
35, anno *dmi* 1643.

ROBERT or ROGER WILLIAMS,

A Native of Wales, was an engraver in metzotinto about the beginning of the present century. He engraved many portraits with good success: one, of Sir Richard Blackmore, is particularly noticed by lord Orford in his catalogue of engravers, as uncommonly fine. He contracted a lameness from a sprain, which obliged him to lose his leg; he lived many years afterwards.



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E. Harding sc.

Robert Williams
From an Original Drawing in the Collection of
R. BULL ESQ.

Pubd 1785, by E. S. Harding Pall Mall.

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Harding del.

Clamp. sc.

S^r Amias Poulett.
 Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.
From an Original Picture in the Possession of the
Earl of Poulett at Hinton S^c George

Pub^d. Dec 1. 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS OF SIR AMIAS POULETT,

CHANCELLOR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

SIR Amias Poulett was descended from an ancient family in Picardy, who bore the title of lords of Tournon in that province. The first of his ancestors who settled in England came into this country with Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou; and, the lordship of Poulett in Somersetshire being conferred on him, he assumed his surname from that place. His descendants almost invariably made choice of the profession of arms, in which many of them distinguished themselves, and received from their sovereigns those rewards which their merit entitled them to. They considerably augmented the patrimony of their first ancestor in England by many honorable and splendid connections in marriage. In 1378, sir John Poulett married the heiress of sir John Creedy, of Crediton in the county of Devon; and left issue by her two sons, Thomas and William; from the elder of whom, sir Amias Poulett, and his lineal descendants the earls Poulett, and from the younger, the marquesses of Winchester and the dukes of Bolton, derive their descent.*

In the 13th Elizabeth sir Amias succeeded his father sir Hugh Poulett in the government of the island of Jersey; and in the 18th of the same reign he was appointed ambassador to the court of France; which high office he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his royal mistress, who expresses her approbation of his conduct in a letter which her majesty wrote to him

* This part of sir Amias Poulett's genealogy is taken notice of on account of a frequent supposition that the above-mentioned peers are not of the same family, owing to the various spelling of their name, which at different periods they have written Paulet, Powlet, Pawlett, Poulett.

from Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1579.* He lived upon terms of great intimacy and friendship with all the statesmen of his own period, and with many of the principal nobility of queen Elizabeth's court, several of whom in their familiar epistles to him, have left ample testimonies of their esteem for his private worth, as well as of their approbation of his public conduct.† The lord treasurer Burleigh expresses the estimation in which his character was held at that time, in a letter written by that nobleman to sir Amias just before he set out upon his embassy to the court of France; where he says, "I can give you no better council than yourself hath in store: change not your manners with the soile you go to: confirme by your actions abroad the good opinion you have at home, namely, for your religion and discretion."† In the 27th Eliz. the unfortunate queen Mary of Scotland was committed to his care;|| which painful office he discharged with the strictest honor and integrity: as a proof of this, when secretary Walsingham proposed to him to suffer one of his servants to be bribed by the agents of the queen of Scots, in order to obtain stronger evidence of that unhappy princess's criminal intentions towards this country, sir Amias peremptorily refused his consent to the measure. Soon after queen Elizabeth had signed the fatal warrant for queen Mary's execution, she commanded a letter to be written to sir Amias, which was signed by Davison and Walsingham, complaining of his "want of zeal and love for her service, in not having found some way to shorten the life of that queen." She begs him "to consider what he owes to the preservation of his religion, to the public good, and to the prosperity of his country; and that both reason and policy commandeth, especially as the oath of association which he has solemnly vowed and taken, is so good a warrant and ground for the satisfaction of his conscience towards God, and the discharge of his credit and reputation towards the world." She reproaches him "for pro-

* This letter is in a large collection of his manuscripts, preserved among the family papers of earl Poulett at Hinton St. George in the county of Somerset.

† Family Collection.

|| He succeeded lord St. John in that office. Vide Lodge's Illustration of British History and Biography, &c. &c. vol. 2, p. 307. This judicious and able illustrator has brought to light several events at this period, in which some of the characters appear in very different colours from those in which our modern historians have introduced them to us.

feeling a love for her, at the same time that he has the unkindness to cast a burthen upon her, knowing as he does her indisposition to shed blood, especially one of the sex and quality of the queen of Scots, and who by the ties of consanguinity was so nearly connected with her." Sir Francis Walsingham concludes this letter by assuring sir Amias, " that these considerations do greatly trouble her majesty, who hath fundry times protested that, if her regard for the danger of her good subjects and faithful servants, did not move her more than her own peril, she would never be drawn to assent to the shedding of queen Mary's blood." Sir Amias did not long hesitate upon the answer which he returned to this letter, for he received it on the 2d Feb. 1586, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and at six the same evening he wrote the following letter, directed to sir Francis Walsingham.

" Sir,

" Your letters of yesterday coming to my hand this present day, at five in the afternoon, I would not fail according to your direction, to return my answer with all possible speed, which shall deliver unto you with great greif and bitterness of mind, in that I am so unhappy to have lyven to see this unhappy daye, in the which I am required, by direction of my most gracious Sovereign, to do an act which God and the Law forbiddeth. My good livings and life are at Her Majesty's disposition, and I am ready to loose them this next morrow yf it shall so please Her, acknowledging that I hold them as of Her meete and most gracious favor, and do not desire to enjoy them, but with her Highness's good liking. But God forbid that I should make so fowle a shipwracke of my conscience, or leave so great a blot to my poor Posteritie, to shed blood without law or warrant. Trusting that Her Majesty, of Her accustomed clemency, and the rather by your good Mediation, will take this my dutiful Answer in good parte, as proceeding from one who will never be inferiour to any Christian Subject living, in dutie, honor, love and obedience towards his Sovereign. And thus I commit you to the mercy of the Almightye.

Your most assured

poor Friend

A. Poulett."

On the receipt of this answer, Elizabeth became extremely peevish, and called sir Amias a *dainty and precise fellow*, who would promise much, but perform nothing.* Her majesty's resentment, however, was not of long duration; for soon afterwards she wrote a letter to him filled with the highest commendations of his "*wise orders, his spotless endeavours, his fruitful actions performed in so dangerous and critical a charge;*" and concludes with "commanding him to remind his *wicked murtherers* of her *vile desertes*, and to recommend her to aske God's forgiveness for her trayterous dealings towards the saver of her life."

In the 29th of Elizabeth sir Amias was still in possession of the government of Jersey, a member of the privy council, custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset, and one of the commissioners for the trial of the queen of Scots. The year following, on the eve of the feast of St. George, he was sworn at Greenwich, chancellor of the most noble order of the garter.

He married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Anthony Hervey, of Columb John in the county of Devon, esq. by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He died in 1588, and was buried on the north side of the chancel in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, of the Ionic order, with his effigies carved at full length, lying in armour; but when that church was taken down and rebuilt, this monument was refused a place in it, upon which John first earl Poulett caused it to be removed with his body into the church of Hinton St. George, where the latter was deposited in the vault of his ancestors. Several inscriptions appear on his monument; one written in the old French language, exhibits his character in the most amiable colors; the Latin one is highly illustrative of his public and private faith, in allusion to his motto, "*gardez la foi;*" and another of four lines, over which are the initials of queen Elizabeth, is an honorable testimony of that princess's friendship for him, extended even beyond the period of his existence.

* Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT IN THE AISLE.

Honoratissimo Patri D. Amicio Pouleto Equiti Aurato Infulæ Prefecto, Apud Christianissimum Regem
Quondam Legato Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii, Cancellario, et Serenissime Principis Elizabethæ Confi-
liario,
Antonius Pouletus Filius Hoc Pietatis Monumentum Posuit.

St. Martins Church in Westminster being taken down and this Monument being refused a place
in the new Church it was removed with the body to this place, in respect to the Memory of
Sr Amias Poulett By the first Earl Poulett, Knight, Companion of the Most Noble Order of the
Garter, Anno 1728.

(77)

Quod verbo servare Fidem (Poulete) solebat,
Quam bene conveniunt, hæc tria verba tibi,
Quod gelis servare Fidem (Poulete) solebas
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi
Patria te sensit, sensit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis, sicque Senator eras.
Te fidum Christus, te fidum Ecclesia sensit
Sic servas inter multa pericla Fidem:
Ergo quod Servo princeps, Ecclesia nato,
Patria quod fido cive sit orba dolet,
Interea Christus defuncti facta coronat
A quo servatam viderat esse Fidem.
Margareta Poulet hoc Epitaphium moerens simul
et amoris in perpetuum testem Amicio Coniugi
Suo charissimo clarissimoque Dicavit.

Gard la Foy.

The former Age ceas't not their Praise to Sound
In whom one Speciall Virtue might be found:
All Virtues in this Noble Knight did dwell,
What age might then suffice his praise to tell?

Passant Arreste, Icy Voy L'Honneur D'Angleterre
La Foy, La Pieté, La Bonté, La Valeur,
Bref, Des Autres Vertus, Le Plus Beau, Le Meilleur
Que ce Petit Tombeau Dedans, La Terre Enserre;
Non Non Je ne Croy Pas qu'un si Petit De Terre
Couvre tant de Vertus, Air Beseint Tant D'Honneur
Que ce preux Chevalier, ce Renomme Seigneur
Avoit acquis en paix, avoit Acquis En Guerre
Ce Ne'stoit que Douceur, Savoir, Integrité,
Prudence et Bon Conseil, Constance et Gravité,
Dont Ciel Honoroit ce Cœur, cette ame Belle.
La Vertu ne meurt point, Son los est Eternel;
Ce Tombeau tient Ses os; Sa Belle ame est au Ciel;
Sa Lovange Icy Bas est Grande et Immortelle.

Never shall cease to spread wise Poulet's Fame
These will speak & men shall blush for Shame:
Without Offence to speak what I do know
Great is the Debt England to him doth owe.

E R

SIR THOMAS MYDDLETON

WAS born about the year 1625 at Chirk castle in the county of Denbigh. His father, sir Thomas Myddleton, knt. was an eminent citizen of London, and had served the office of lord-mayor in 1614: he purchased the estate at Chirk in 1595 of lord St. John of Bletsoe, to which he retired in the latter part of his life.

On the breaking out of the civil wars, sir Thomas early distinguished himself as a successful and active commander on the side of the parliament:* but he lived to wipe out the memory of the ill footsteps of his youth, for he was only eighteen when first engaged in rebellion.

In 1643 he, together with sir William Brereton and sir John Gell, raised a considerable body of forces for the parliament in Cheshire. Sir Thomas seized the castles of Holt and Hawarden, also the castle and town of Flint; and by the capture of Mostyn castle secured the possession of that part of the country, many of the neighbouring gentry being induced to join him. In September, 1644, he took Newton in Montgomeryshire, and immediately after sat down before Montgomery castle, which lord Herbert, the governor, upon the first summons, surrendered to him on honourable terms. Radcastle and Leigh also fell into his hands; and meeting with a considerable body of royalists near Mathaven, he defeated them, and burnt Mathaven house. In January, 1645, he contributed greatly to the defeat of the Irish troops under lord Biron, near Montgomery, and by his influence and activity, kept all North Wales in subjection to the parliament.

But finding that he had assisted in establishing a more intolerable tyranny than that he had opposed, in 1659 he joined sir George Booth in an intention of restoring the king. For that purpose they assembled all the

* Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.



SIR THO: MIDDLETON

*From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection of
of S Crowle Esq:.*

Pubd. Jan: 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

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king's party in Cheshire and North Wales, and seized upon the city of Chester. Lambert was sent against them with a considerable force, by the parliament. They imprudently marched out of Chester, gave him battle, and were defeated. Sir George Booth was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower ; and Sir Thomas retired to Chirk castle, where being followed by Lambert, he made a shew of resistance for a few days ; but was at length compelled to surrender, on such terms as the conqueror was pleased to dictate, and Lambert demolished the greater part of the castle. Sir Thomas, however, rebuilt it in a few years afterwards.

After the restoration he was much in favor with the king, and was created a baronet July 4, 1660.

He married a daughter of Sir — Napier of Luton, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, who survived him, and John,* who was a gentleman commoner of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and who died there January 1, 1670 : and three daughters, Anne, married to the third Lord Herbert of Chisbury, who died without issue 1678 ; Charlotte, married first to Edward Rich, earl of Warwick, and after his death, which happened in 1701, to Joseph Addison, Esq ; and Christina, who in 1654 was married to Roger Grosvenor, eldest son of the second baronet of that family ; he was killed in a duel in 1661, at the age of 33.

Sir Thomas died about the year 1673, and was buried in the church at Chirk.

* Wood's Hist. of Oxford.

SIR ROBERT PEAKE

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* The earliest mention of him that appears, is in the books of lord Harrington, treasurer of the chambers to James I, being accounts of money received and paid by him. "Item. Paid to Robert Peake, picture maker, by warrant from the council, dated the 4th of October, 1612, for three severall pictures made by him at the commandment of the Duke of York, his officers, and given away and disposed of by the Duke's Grace, Twenty Pounds."

It does not appear whether these pictures were in oil or water colours; but it is probable that they were portraits of king Charles the first, then duke of York. But that Peake did paint in oil is ascertained by Peacham in his book of limning, where he expressly celebrates his good friend Mr. Peake for oil colours.

When the civil wars broke out between Charles I. and the parliament, Peake took up arms on behalf of his sovereign, and he received the honour of knighthood at Oxford the 28th of March, 1645. He was made a lieutenant-colonel, and had a command in Basing-house at the time it was besieged by Cromwell; and where himself, with his scholar Faithorn (whom he had persuaded to enlist under him) were taken prisoners. † He died in July, 1667, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's, London, with great military pomp, to which parish he had been a considerable benefactor.

* Anecdotes of Painting.

† Lloyd's State Worthies.



S. Harding del.

E. Harding Sc.

S^R. ROBERT PEAKE.

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R. Bull Esq.^r*

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CHRIST^{CH} CODRINGTON,

*From an Original Picture by S^r J^{as} Thornhill.
in All Souls College Oxford.*

Pub. & Nov. 1700. by S & E Harding Pall Mall.

CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON

WAS born at Barbadoes in 1668, and had part of his education in that island; he afterwards came over to England; and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ church in Oxford, 1685; where having taken a degree in arts, he was elected a probationer fellow of All Souls college in 1689. He made great progress, it is said, not only in logic, history, and the ancient and modern languages, but likewise in poetry, physic, and divinity. Thus qualified he went into the army, but without quitting his fellowship; and being a well-bred and accomplished gentleman, as well as a scholar, he soon recommended himself to the favour of King William. He was made captain in the first regiment of foot guards, and as it appears was instrumental in driving the French out of the island of St. Christopher's, which they had seized on the breaking out of the war. He was at the siege of Namur in 1695.

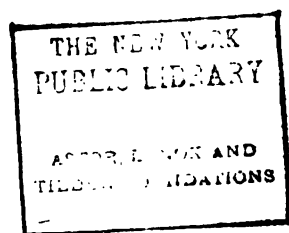
Upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryfwick, he was made captain general and governor in chief of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in which office he met with some trouble; for in 1701 several articles were exhibited against him to the house of commons; but he was honourably acquitted from all imputations. In 1703 he was at the attack of Guadaloupe, in which he shewed great bravery, though the enterprize was unsuccessful. Some time after he resigned his government, and led a studious and retired life.

He died in Barbadoes April 7, 1710, and was buried there the day following: but his body was afterwards brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, in All Souls chapel, Oxford. Two Latin orations to his memory were spoken there by two fellows of that college; one by Digby Cotes, M.A. then University-Orator; the other by Edward Young, LL.B. at the laying the foundation-stone of his library. Over his grave a black marble stone was soon after laid, with no other inscription but *Codrington*.

By his last will he bequeathed his two plantations in Barbadoes, and part of the island Barbuda, to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts ; and left a noble legacy to All Souls college. This legacy consisted of his books, which were valued at 6000*l.* and a sum of 10,000*l.* which he ordered to be laid out,—6000*l.* in building a library, and 4000*l.* in furnishing it with books.

He was author of some poems in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, printed in London, 1741 ; a copy of verses inscribed to sir Samuel Garth, upon his “ Dispensary ;” and the epilogue to Southerne’s tragedy called *THE FATE OF CAPUA*, printed in 4*to.* in 1700. These are the only poetical compositions of this gentleman, which the editor of the late improved edition of the *BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA* could discover ; but Mr. Codrington also furnished John Dennis with an epilogue to his tragedy of *IPHIGENIA*, which appeared in the same year ; and contributed a copy of verses to a satirical collection of poems written by the Wits of the time against sir Richard Blackmore, and published in folio in 1700, under the title of “ Commendatory verses on the Author of the Satire against Wit, and the two Arthurs.” In a poem in this collection, written by Mr. Boyle, col. Codrington is spoken of with high praise, under the name of *Codron* :

“ Let him great Dryden’s awful name profane,
 “ And learned Garth with curious pride disdain ;
 “ *Codron’s* bright genius with vile puns lampoon,
 “ And run a muck at all the wits in town.”





S. Harding del.

Clamp. 20

M^r. CHIFFINCH.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of.
Lord Verulam at Gorhambury.

Pub. J. April 1705. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

WILLIAM CHIFFINCH.

WILLIAM Chiffinch, or Cheffing, was one of the pages of the bed-chamber to Charles II. and keeper of the king's cabinet closet. Wood, in enumerating the king's supper companions, says, * "they met " either in the lodgings of Lodovisa duchess of Portsmouth, or in those of " Cheffing near the back stairs, or in the apartment of Eleanor Quin, " [Gwynn,] or in that of Baptist May: but he losing his credit, Cheffing " had the greatest trust among them." So great was the confidence reposed in him, that he was the receiver of the secret pensions paid by the court of France to the king of England.† He was also the person, who was entrusted to introduce Hudlestone, a popish priest, to Charles the second on his death-bed, for the purpose of giving him absolution, the sacrament, and extreme unction.‡

* Athenæ Oxon.

† Duke of Leeds's Letters.

‡ Dalrymple's Memoirs, Append. to Part I. p. 97.

DR. JOHN WILSON

WAS a native of Feverham in Kent, and was born in the year 1595.* He was first a gentleman of his majesty's chapel, and afterwards his servant in ordinary in the faculty of music. He was esteemed the best performer on the lute in England; and being in constant attendance on the king, he frequently played to him. In 1644 he was created doctor of music at Oxford; but upon the surrender of the garrison of that city to the parliament forces in 1646, he left the university, and was received into the family of sir William Walter of Sarfden in Oxfordshire, who with his lady were great lovers of music.

In 1656, at the request of Mr. Thomas Barlow, lecturer of Churchhill, the parish in which sir William Walter resided, to Dr. Owen, vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, he was appointed professor of music there, and had a lodging assigned him in Baliol college, where, being assisted by some of the royalists, he lived very comfortably, exciting in the university such a love of music, as in a great measure accounts for that flourishing state in which it has long subsisted there, and for those numerous private meetings at Oxford, of which Anthony Wood, in his own life, has given an ample and interesting narrative.

After the restoration he became one of the private musicians to Charles II. and one of the gentlemen of his chapel, succeeding in that capacity Henry Lawes, who died 1662. These preferments drew him from Oxford, and induced him to resign his professorship to Edward Low, who had officiated as his deputy, and to settle in a house at the Horse-ferry at Westminster, where he dwelt till the time of his death, in 1673. He was buried in the cloister of St. Peter's church, Westminster. He was of a cheerful and facetious disposition, and fond of company.

* Hawkins's Hist. of Music.



JOHN WILSON MUS.D:

*From a Unique Print in the Pepysian Library
Magdalen College Cambridge.*

Pub^d July 1. 1706 E & S Harding Pall Mall

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His compositions are, *Psalterium Carolinum, the devotions of His Sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings, rendered in verse, set to music for three voices and an organ or theorbo.* Folio, 1657.

Cheerfull Aires or Ballads: first composed for one single voice, and since set for three voices. Oxon. 1660.

Aires for a voice alone to a theorbo or bass viol. These are printed in a collection entitled, *Select airs or dialogues.* Folio, 1653.

Divine services and anthems, the words whereof are in James Clifford's collection. London, 1663.

He also composed music to sundry odes of Horace, and select passages from *Ausonius, Claudian, Petronius Arbiter, and Statius*, which were never published, but are extant in a manuscript volume in the Bodleian library, presented to the university by him self, with an injunction that no person should be permitted to peruse it till after his death.

SIR RICHARD BROWN,

AN eminent citizen of London, during the troubles in the reign of Charles I. and a warm advocate for presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in parliament, where he represented the city of London.

He attended the earl of Essex, when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists at Edgehill.

In 1643 he was sent by the parliament into Kent, to quell an insurrection of the royalists; and by his activity and prudence, soon restored the peace of that county. He afterwards took Arundel castle by storm, and made himself master of Winchester: and having joined sir William Waller, contributed greatly to the victory obtained by that general over sir Ralph Hopton, at Alresford in Hampshire.

In June, 1644, he was appointed by the parliament major-general and commander in chief over Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, and was soon after made governor of Abingdon; where he continually harried the royal party, by frequent excursions into the neighbouring country; and by intercepting their convoys, greatly distressed the royal garrison of Oxford.

He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scotch army at Holmeby, where perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the independents, he was induced to return to his allegiance, to which he ever afterwards inflexibly adhered.

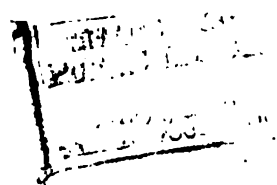
*In December, 1648, he was committed to prison, with many other members of the presbyterian party, though he was at that time sheriff of London; but making his escape, he went over to France, to Charles II.



RICH.^d BROWN MAJOR GENERAL

*From a scarce Print in Englands Worthys in the Collection of
of S. Crowle Esq.*

(Pub. Jan. 1764. F.R. Harding Pall Mall.)



who received him into favour, created him a baronet, and appointed him his resident at Paris, where he remained till the restoration.

* In 1661 he was elected lord mayor of London. During his mayoralty he quelled Venner's conspiracy, with singular courage and activity; and was a stout and vigilant magistrate, equally feared and hated by all the seditious party, for his extraordinary zeal and resolution in the king's service. He died in the year 1682.

His only daughter and heiress, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, espoused the learned Mr. Evelyn, during her father's residence in France.

3 Clarendon.

J O H N M I L L S

WAS an actor of some eminence in the beginning of the present century. He was born about the year 1670, but it is not known when he first appeared on the stage. We find him in the year 1706 with the Drury-lane company, where he played some of the principal tragic characters with applause, as Pierre, Macbeth, Bajazet, Henry IV, &c.

When Mr. Swinney left Mr. Rich's company in 1706, to take the management of the Haymarket theatre, Mills was among the actors who accompanied him; but he soon returned to Drury-lane, and remained there till his death, which happened the 17th. of December, 1736.

Mr. Davies in his Dramatic Miscellanies informs us, that Mills was in person inclined to the athletic size; his features large, though not expressive; his voice manly and powerful, but not flexible; his action and deportment decent.

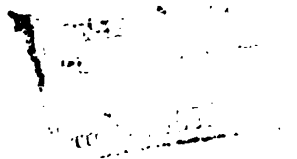
It appears that he was patronised by Wilks, who, after the death of Betterton, preferred him to some of the principal tragic characters over the heads of Booth and Powell, both much better actors than himself: and Cibber in his Apology for his Life, says, "Mills grew into the friendship of Wilks, with not a great deal more than those useful qualities to recommend him; he was an honest quiet man, of as few faults as excellencies, and Wilks rather chose him for his second in many plays, than an actor of perhaps greater skill, that was not so laboriously diligent; and from this constant assiduity, Mills, with making to himself a friend in Wilks, was advanced to a larger salary than any actor had enjoyed, during my time, on the stage."



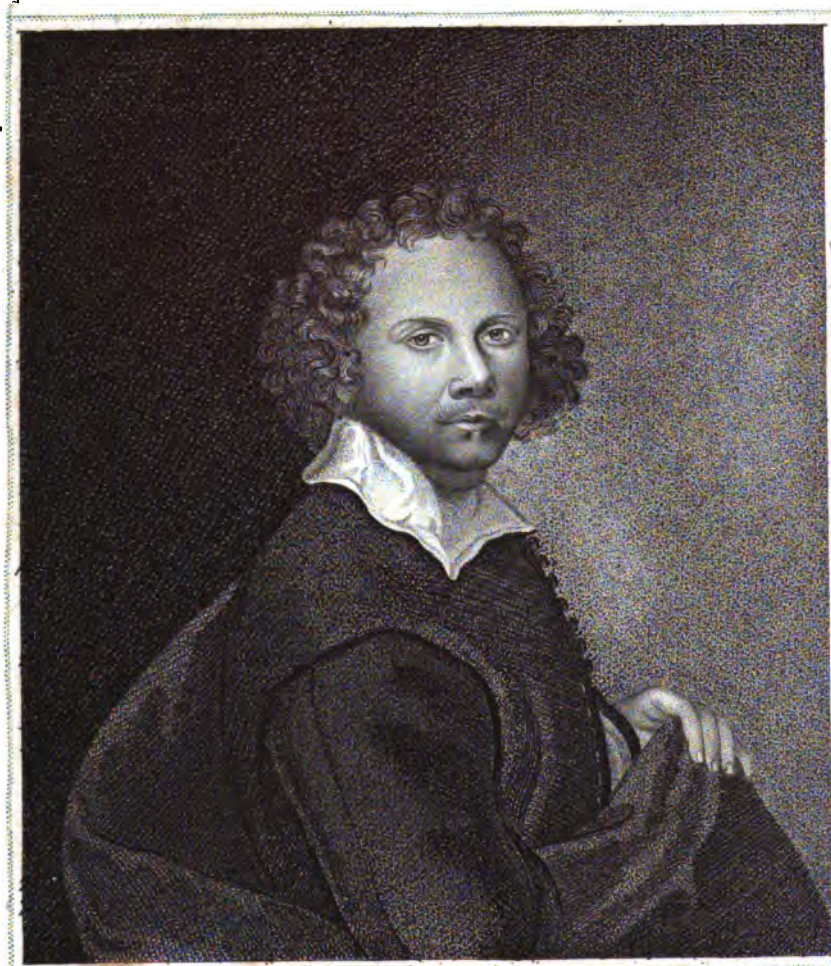
JN°MILLS the Elder

From an Original Picture in the collection of Miss Pope.
of Drury Lane Theatre

Pubd Decr 1. 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.



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JOHN TAYLOR,

Painter.

*From an Original Picture by Himself, in the
Bodleian Gallery:*

OXFORD.

Pub^d. 1. Oct. 1796. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

JOHN TAYLOR.

JOHN Taylor was a portrait-painter, of Oxford, about the year 1654: he appears to have been the nephew of John Taylor the water-poet, whose portrait, together with his own, both painted by himself, he presented to the Picture-gallery, in Oxford, where they are still preserved. • He is not noticed in the Anecdotes of Painting, nor have we been able to collect any other particulars concerning him.

• Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 393.

BAPTIST MAY.

BAPTIST May was keeper of the privy purse, and a page of the bed-chamber, to Charles II. and for some time the confidant of his intrigues : but falling into disgrace with the king, he was succeeded as page, by William Chiffinch, of whom we have already given an account. We have not been able to learn in what year he was born, or where he died.



BABTIST MAY,

*From an Original Picture by Sir P. Lely, in the
Collection of R. A. Neville Esq. at Billingham.*

Pub.^d Feb.^y 1795. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

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RICHARDEEDES.

From a Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.

OXFORD.

Pub^d 1 Oct^r 1706, by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

RICHARD EEDES.

DR. Richard Eedes, a native of Bedfordshire, was born about the year 1555, at Sewell in that county, where his family had for some time resided. He was at an early age sent to Westminster school; and from thence, in 1571, was elected a student of Christ-church in the university of Oxford. He proceeded in arts in 1578; in the same year he took holy orders, and became a celebrated preacher.

His talents soon attracted the notice of his superiors, and gained him preferment; in 1584 he was installed prebendary of Yarminster in the church of Sarum, and was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth: in 1586 he was made a canon of Christ-church, and took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1589: on the decease of Dr. F. Willis, in the latter end of 1596, he was advanced to the deanry of Worcester, and was continued as one of the royal chaplains at the accession of king James.

“He was held (says Wood*) in great admiration at court, not only for his preaching, but most excellent and polite discourse; his younger years he spent in poetical fancies, and composing of plays (mostly tragedies,) but at riper, he became a pious and grave divine, an ornament to his profession, and a grace to the pulpit.”

A great intimacy subsisted between him and Dr. Toby Matthews,† dean of Christ church; and when Dr. Matthews was to remove to the deanry of Durham, to which he was appointed in 1584, Dr. Eedes intended to accompany him for one day's journey; *but so betrayed were they by the sweetness of each other's company, and their own friendship, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleasant penance wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, entitled “ITER BOREALE.”—Of this poem there is a copy among Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library.

† Abp. of York, 1606.

* Athen. Oxon.

He was appointed by king James one of the persons who were to translate the New Testament ; but he died at Worcester on the 19th of November, 1604, and was buried in the cathedral at the east end of the choir, leaving a widow, named Margaret, daughter of Dr. Herbert Westphaling, bishop of Hereford. He was succeeded in his deanry of Worcester by Dr. James Montague, afterwards bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Eedes was probably author of a Latin tragedy, on the subject of Julius Cæsar,* which was acted at Christ church in 1582 ; and he is enumerated by Francis Meres among the best tragick writers of that time.† He also left various poems in manuscript, Latin and English ; and some discourses, which were published after his death, viz.

“ Six learned and godly Sermons, preached some of them Before king James, and some before queen Elizabeth. London, 1664.” 8vo.

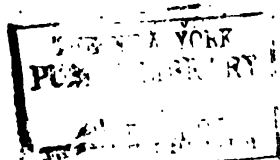
“ Three Sermons. London, 1627. 8vo.”

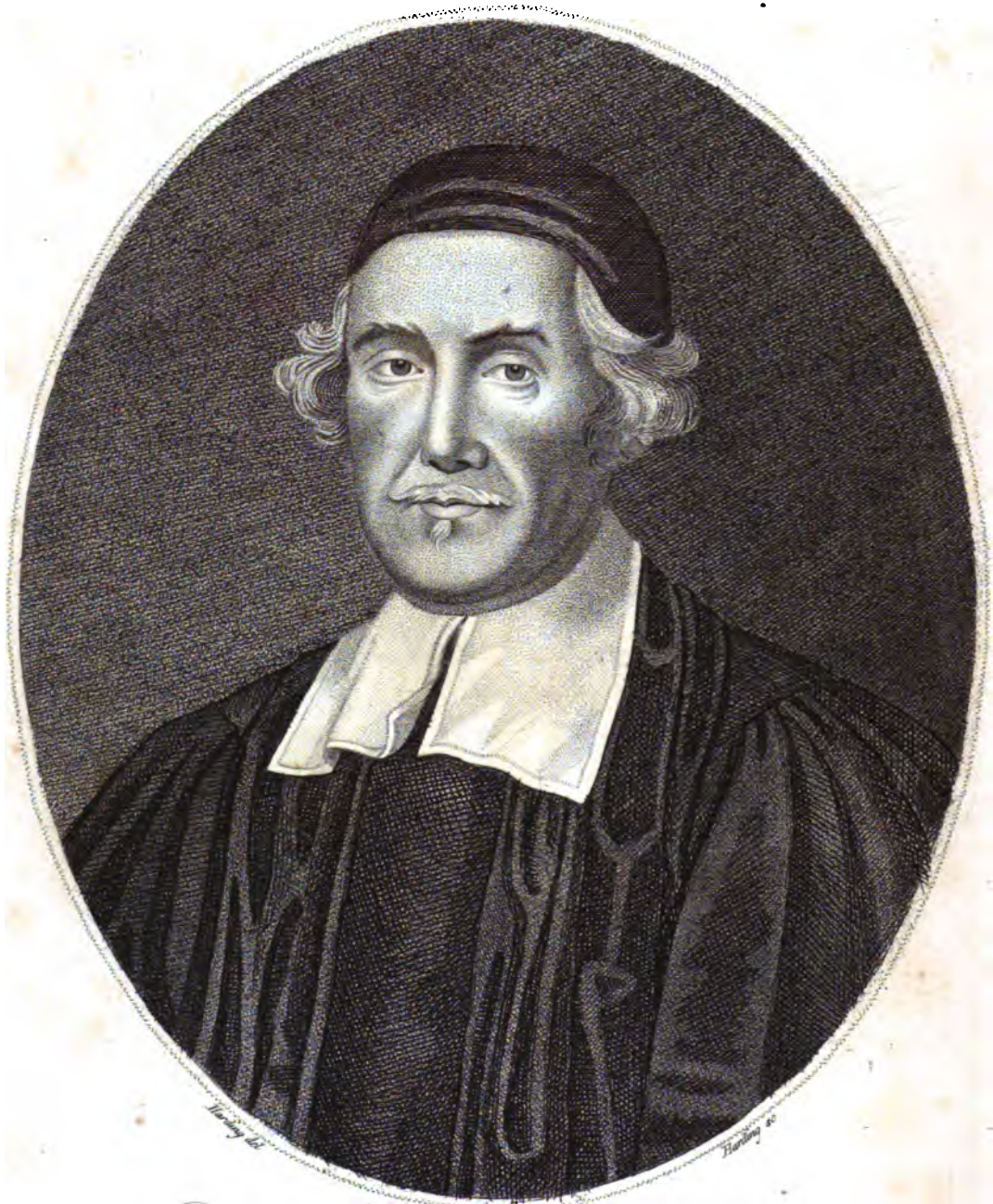
* See Peck's Collection of curious *Historical Pieces*, &c. (annexed to his *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*) p. 14.

† *Wits Commonwealth*, 1598, 8vo. p. 283.

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Dr. Adam Samuel Hartman.

From a unique Print in the Pepysian Collection.

Pubd Nov. 5. 1766 by E. & S. Harding. Part M.D.

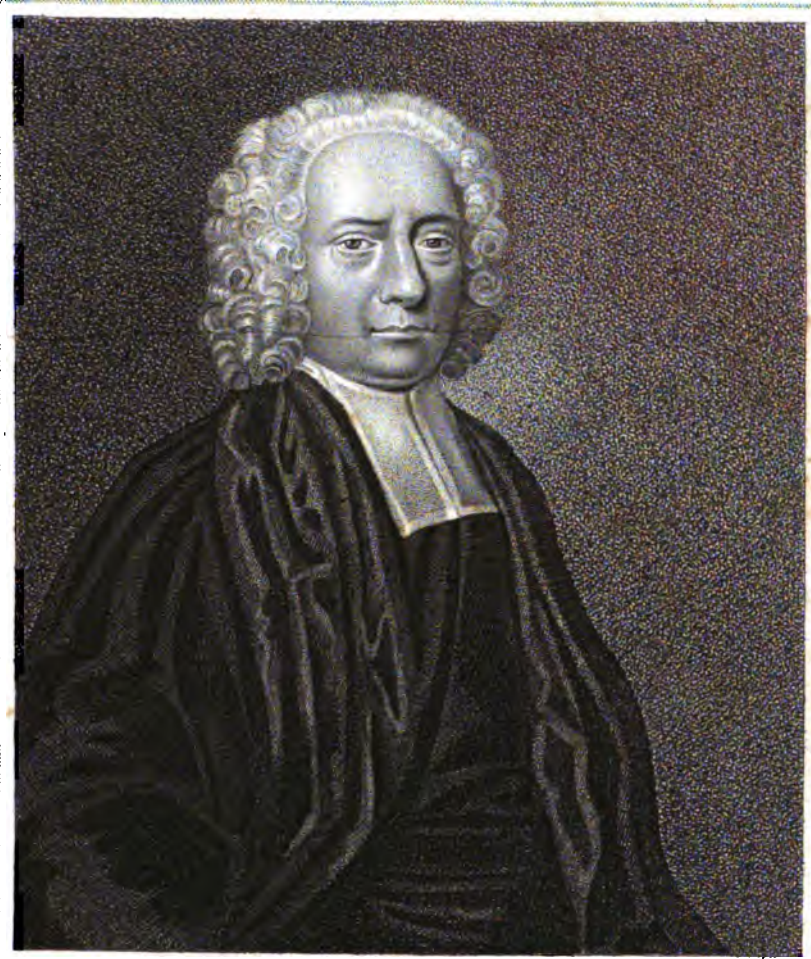
ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN.

MR. Wood informs us, that "Adam Samuel Hartman, DD. of the university of Francfort on the Oder, bishop of the reformed churches through Great Poland and Prussia," was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford, in 1680. No other particulars concerning him have reached us.

JOSEPH TRAPP,

AN English divine of considerable learning, was born at Cherrington in Gloucestershire, where he was baptized, Dec. 18, 1679. He was the second son of Mr. Joseph Trapp, who was rector of that parish, and who conducted his education with the zeal of a parent, and the ability of an excellent preceptor. As soon as he was qualified by a competent knowledge of the learned languages, he was entered at Wadham college in Oxford, (1695) where he took the degree of M. A. May 13, 1702, and was chosen fellow in 1704. His attainments in polite literature soon rendered him distinguished; and in 1708 he was chosen to the professorship of poetry, which was founded by Dr. Henry Birkhead, formerly fellow of All-souls college, with this condition, that the place of lecturer can only be held for ten years. He was the first professor, and in 1718 published his lectures under the title of "*Prælectiones Poeticæ*;" the first volume of which is dedicated to lord Bolingbroke, to whom he had been appointed chaplain on the recommendation of Swift, and in defence of whose administration he had written several papers in the "*Examiner*," in 1711, and the two following years.* The elegance of his Latin in his *Prælections*, and the correctness and extent of his criticism, furnish testimonials of his learning, and knowledge in every species of poetry; but it is easier to be a profound critic than a good poet; and the greatest of his undertakings, his translation of Virgil, which he published in the preceding year, though it evinces a cultivated and accurate judgment, is yet deficient in that spirit and majesty, which he, who would preserve the soul of Virgil's poetry in translation, must possess. The design, the characters,

* See Swift's Works, Vol. XIV. p. 278, Hawksworth's edit. "I have made Trapp chaplain to Lord Bolingbroke, and he is mighty happy and thankful for it."



S Harding del.

Clamp sc

D^r JOSEPH TRAPP
from an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.
OXFORD.

Pub^d 1 May 1796 by F & S Harding Pall Mall.

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contexture, and moral of the *Æneid*, Trapp has expressed with great precision; and in a close adherence to Virgil, has given his account of the actions of *Æneas* with rigid exactness; but the glowing series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic and sublime, cannot be discovered in the translation, on which the well known epigram will be remembered much longer than the version which gave occasion to it:

“ Heed the Commandment, Trapp; proceed no further;
“ Is it not written, “ thou shalt do no murder?”

In the year 1711 he was chaplain to the lord chancellor of Ireland, and in that year he published “ A Character of the present set of Whigs;” which Swift, who conveyed it to the printer, calls “ a very scurvy piece.”* In a short time after he printed at Dublin a poem on the duke of Ormond, which was re-printed at London, of which it is said by Swift that the printer sold only eleven. Having mentioned to Stella that Trapp and Sacheverell had been to visit him, Swift adds, “ Trapp is a coxcomb, and the other is not very deep; and their judgment of things of wit and sense is miraculous”†.

Dr. Trapp’s preferments were the rectory of Christ-church in Newgate Street, and St. Leonard’s in Foster Lane, London; the lectureship of St. Martin’s in the Fields, and the rectory of Harlington in Middlesex, to which he was presented by lord Bolingbroke in 1731. Three years before this period (Feb. 1, 1727-8) he was created D. D. by diploma.

In 1712 he married Miss White, daughter of Mr. Alderman White, of St. Mary’s, Oxford, by whom he had two sons, Henry, (so called after his patron, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke) who died an infant; and Joseph, who in 1734 became fellow of New-college, Oxford, and died in 1769, leaving only two daughters, not long since residing at Reading, in Berkshire.

* Journal to Stella, May 14, 1711. † Journal, March 17, 1711.

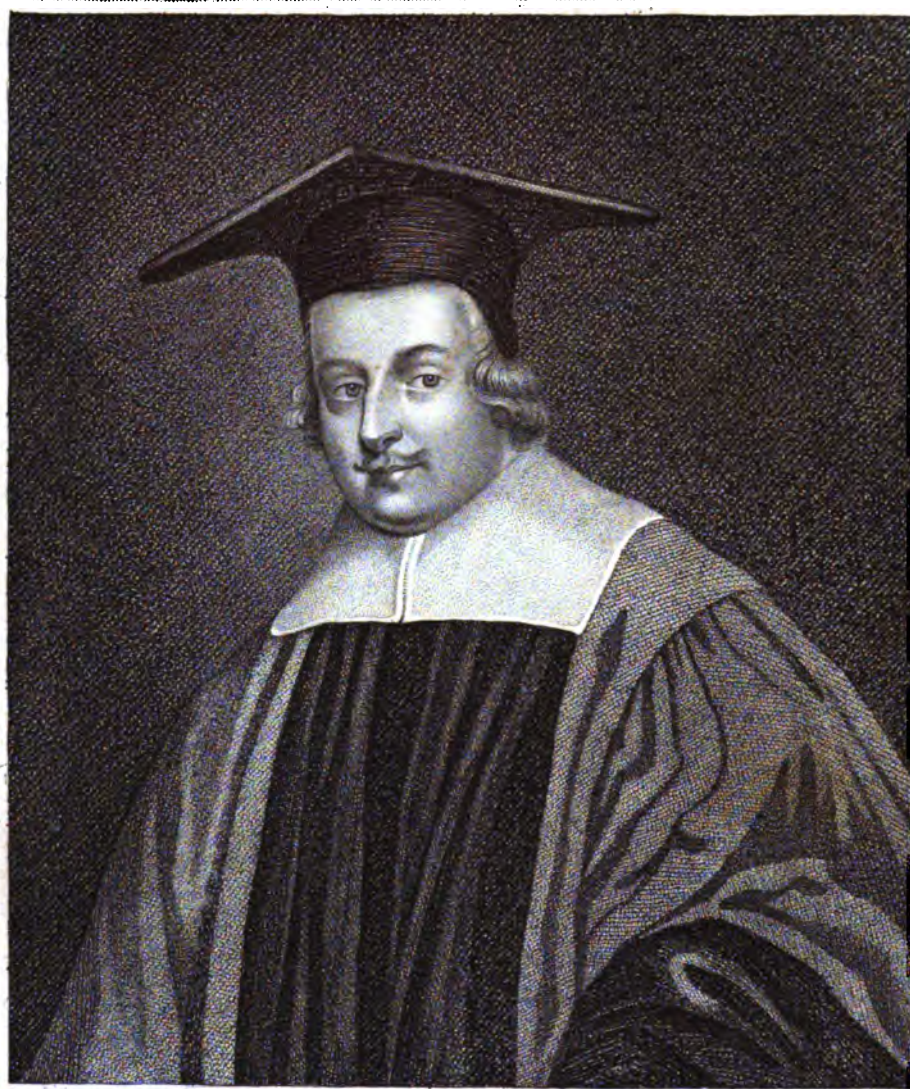
Dr. Trapp died of a pleurisy on the 22d Nov. 1747, and was buried on the north side of the entrance into the chancel of Harlington church. He left behind him the character of a pathetic and instructive preacher, an excellent scholar, a discerning critic, and a pious christian. His sermons have been published in four volumes. He wrote four poems called "The Four Last Things,"* of which he ordered by his will that a copy should be given to each of his parishioners: two tracts which gained him considerable reputation, entitled, "Popery truly stated," and "An Answer to England's Conversion;" and various other controversial pieces.

He is also the author of a tragedy, called "Abramule, or Love and Empire," acted in 1704, and dedicated to the lady Harriet Godolphin. Several occasional poems were also written by him in English. In the "Musæ Anglicanæ" there is one Latin poem of his. Milton's Paradise Lost he translated into Latin verse; an undertaking which discredits his taste, and conferred on him neither money or reputation.

"Dr. Trapp (says a writer who knew him personally) was of a middle stature, slender habit, olive complexion, and a countenance of uncommon openness and animation, arising from the concurrence of an arched high forehead, fine eyebrows, and expressive vivid eyes, which, accompanied with an erect attitude, gave him an air of consequence and dignity, prepossessing his audience at his first appearance in the pulpit with a favourable expectation of what he was about to deliver. The portrait of him in the Oxford Picture-gallery is a striking resemblance of him."†

* Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.

† Gent. Mag. vol. 56, p. 382.



S. Harding del.

Clayton Sc.

DR. HENRY HAMMOND,
*From an Original Picture in the Hall of Magdalene College,
Oxford.*

Pub. 1 Nov. 1796. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

DR. HENRY HAMMOND.

HENRY Hammond, one of the most learned divines in the seventeenth century, was born at Chertsey in Surrey, August 18, 1605, and was the youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, physician to Henry Prince of Wales, who was his godfather, and gave him his own name. He received the early part of his education at Eton school, and in 1618 was entered of Magdalen college in Oxford, where in 1622 he was chosen a demy, and after taking his degrees in arts at the regular time, he was in the year 1625 elected fellow.

In 1629 he entered into holy orders, and four years afterwards (August 18, 1633) he was inducted into the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, conferred on him by Robert earl of Leicester, who was extremely affected by a sermon which he preached at court, for Dr. Frewen, President of Magdalen college, and one of the king's chaplains, who allowed Mr. Hammond on that occasion to supply his place.

Upon this he retired from the University, and went to his cure, where he applied himself to the discharge of his ministerial function with singular vigour and success. In 1638 he proceeded doctor of divinity, and in 1640 he was chosen one of the members of the convocation, called with the short parliament in the April of that year; and in 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester by the unsolicited favour of Dr. Brian Duppa, then bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Winchester: the same year he was named one of the ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES, but never sat among them. He continued undisturbed at his living till the middle of July, 1643, but joining in the fruitless attempt then made at Tunbridge in favour of the king, and a reward of one hundred pounds being promised to the person that should produce him, he was forced to return privately,

and in disguise to Oxford ; and having procured an apartment in his own college, he sought that peace in retirement and study, which was nowhere else to be found.

Among the few friends he conversed with, was Dr. Christopher Potter, provost of Queen's college, by whose persuasion it was that he published his " Practical Catechism," in 1644. This was one of the most valuable books published at that time, notwithstanding which great objections were made against it by fifty-two ministers within the province of London, but more particularly by the famous Francis Cheynell, well known for his contest with Chillingworth. Hammond, however, defended his book, and in that and the next year published several useful tracts adapted to the times. In December, 1644, he attended as chaplain the duke of Richmond and the earl of Southampton, who were sent by Charles the First with terms of peace and accommodation to the parliament. At the treaty of Uxbridge he attended the king's commissioners, and with great ability and success managed the dispute with Richard Vines, one of the presbyterian ministers sent by the parliament.

In the beginning of the year 1645 he was made one of the Canons of Christ-church, and chosen public orator by the University ; and on the king's coming to reside at Oxford, he was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary : notwithstanding all which employments, he found time to write and publish several useful works.

When Oxford surrendered, (1646) his attendance as chaplain ceased ; but when the king fell into the power of the army, he was permitted to attend him again, in his several confinements at Woodburn, Feverham, Hampton-court, and the Isle of Wight ; at which last place he continued till Christmas, 1647, when all his majesty's servants were put away from him. He then returned to Oxford, and was chosen sub-dean of Christ-church, in which office he continued till March 30, 1648, when he was forcibly ejected by the parliamentary visitors. Instead of being commanded to quit Oxford, as others were, a committee of parliament voted him and Dr. Sheldon to be prisoners in that place, where they continued in restraint for about ten weeks : during this confinement he began his " Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament." At length by the interposition

of his brother-in-law, sir John Temple, he was removed from Oxford to the house of sir Philip Warwick, at Clapham in Bedfordshire. The trial of king Charles drawing on, he wrote an address to the general, (lord Fairfax) and the council of officers, which he transmitted to them, and published. His grief for the death of his royal master was extreme; but after having indulged it for a time, he resumed his studies, and published several pieces. The rigour of his restraint being taken off in the beginning of 1649, he removed to Westwood in Worcestershire, the seat of the loyal sir John Packington, from whom he received a kind invitation, and there he prosecuted his studies, and finished several of his writings, which were afterwards published. In 1653 he gave the publick his great work, the *ANNOTATIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT*, which in 1698 was translated into Latin, with corrections and animadversions by the celebrated Le Clerc. In this work Hammond appears to have been considerably indebted to Grotius, of whose writings he was a great admirer. He had undertaken a commentary on the Old Testament, of which he published the *Psalms*, and went through a third part of the book of *Proverbs*; but the execution of this, and other excellent designs, was prevented by the maladies with which he was attacked in 1654, and which finally put an end to his life. A few weeks previous to the restoration of Charles the Second, who intended to have promoted him to the see of Worcester, on the 4th of April, 1660, he was seized with a fit of the stone, of which he died at Westwood, on the 24th of the same month, and his remains were deposited in the burial-place of the Packington family at Hampton-Lovett, in a chapel built by sir Thomas Packington in the year 1561.

Dr. Hammond (says Anthony Wood) was eloquent in the tongues, exact in ancient and modern writers, well versed in philosophy, and better in philology, most learned in school-divinity, and a great master in church antiquity. "His stature (according to Dr. Fell, dean of Christ-church, and bishop of Oxford, who knew him personally) was of just height and proportionate dimensions; his face carried dignity and attractions in it, scarce ever clouded with a frown, or so much as darkened by reservedness. His complexion was clear and florid, so that especially

“ in his youth he had the esteem of a very beauteous person, which was
“ lessened only by the colour of his hair.* His eye was brisk and
“ sprightly, and his constitution firm and patient of the severest toil
“ and hardships. His sight was quick to an unusual degree,^{Jo} that if by
“ chance he saw a company of men, a flock of sheep, or herd of cattle,
“ being engaged in discourse, and not at all thinking of it, he would in-
“ voluntarily cast up their number, which others after long delays could
“ hardly reckon. His ear was accurate, so that having never learnt to sing
“ by book or study, he would exactly perform his part of many things to a
“ harpsichon or theorbo; and frequently did so in his more vigorous years,
“ after the toil and labour of the day, and before the remaining studies of
“ the night. His elocution was free and graceful, prepared at once to charm
“ and to command his audience; and when with preaching at his country
“ charge he had in some degree lost the management of his voice, king
“ Charles the First, by taking notice of the change, became his master of
“ musick, and reduced him to his ancient decent modulation.”† That mo-
narch gave him the character of *the most natural orator he had ever heard.*

* The colour of his hair, as appears from his picture, was red.

† Fell's Life of Hammond, p. 85—89.

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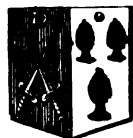
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Oliver sc.

DR. ALEX^R

From an Original

Hall of Brazen



NOWEL,

Picture in the

Nose College, Oxford.

Pub^d Nov. 1. 1796 by F. S. Harding Pall Mall.

ALEXANDER NOWEL

WAS the second son of John Nowel, of Great Meerly in Lancashire, in which county he was born, in 1511.* At thirteen years of age, (1524) he became a commoner of Brazen-nose college in Oxford, where at the usual time he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterwards became fellow, and finally principal of that house. In the reign of Edward the Sixth he taught the school of Westminster, and was very zealous in educating the youths committed to his care in the principles of the Protestant religion.

On the death of Edward VI. according to Wood, he left the kingdom on account of his religion, and retired into Germany; but from an anecdote recorded of him in a MS. in the Bodleian library, it appears that he remained for some time in England after the accession of queen Mary, and narrowly escaped with his life. "In queen Mary's time (says an annotator on Wood) "as he was fishing in the Thames (a pastime "which he much delighted in) he was himself caught by bishop Bonner, "and had been led to the Smithfield slaughter-house, had not one Mr. "Francis Bowyer, a merchant, (afterwards lord mayor of London,) "saved him, and conveyed him beyond the seas.†

When Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to England, and was made successively prebendary of Westminster, archdeacon of Middlesex; and dean of St. Paul's, to which last dignity he was appointed, Nov. 17; 1560. He then (says Wood) became a frequent preacher and zealous writer against certain English catholics *that fled their country* on account of their religion; in which we hope the Oxford antiquary is mistaken; as

* Athen. Oxon. p. 271.

† Additions to Wood's Athen. Oxon. inter. Cod. Rawlinson.

Dr. Nowel could not with a very good grace censure others for doing the very thing which he had done himself. For the last thirty years of his life he preached the first and last sermon in the time of lent before the queen. At one time on his speaking with less reverence of the sign of the cross than she approved of, she called aloud to him from her closet-window, commanding him to retire from that *ungodly* digression, and return to his text.

April 28, 1594, he was installed canon of Windsor; and in the following year, (Sept. 6) at the great age of eighty four, he was elected Principal of Brazen-nose college, in which he had been originally educated, and where he had lived as a student for thirteen years; and in Oct. following was created D.D. with allowance of precedence before all the doctors then in the university, not only in regard to his age, but dignity in the church. All his contemporaries concur in giving him the character of a learned, pious, and charitable man; and he is particularly noticed for his kindness to scholars, of which his donation to his college of 200l. a year, for the maintenance of thirteen students, is an eminent proof.*

Isaak Walton in his COMPLETE ANGLER, says, “ this good man was
 “ a dear lover and constant practiser of angling, as any age can produce;
 “ and it was his custom to spend a tenth part of his time in this contemplative recreation; and a tenth part of his revenue, and usually all
 “ his fish, among the poor that inhabited near those rivers in which it was
 “ caught: often saying, ‘ that charity gave life to religion’; and on his
 “ return to his own house would praise God he had spent that day free
 “ from worldly trouble; both harmlessly, and in a recreation that became
 “ a churchman. And this good man was well content, if not desirous,
 “ that posterity should know he was an angler, as may appear by his
 “ picture,† now to be seen in Brazen-nose college, to which he was a
 “ liberal benefactor; in which picture he is drawn leaning on a desk, with

* HERODOTUS. ANG. p. 217.

† From which we have taken our print.

“ his Bible before him, and on one hand of him his lines, hooks, and
“ other tackling lying in a round; and on his other hand are his angle-
“ rods of several sorts; * and by them this is written,—‘ That he died 13th
“ Feb. 1601, [1601-2] being aged ninety-five years, † forty of which he
“ had been dean of St. Paul’s church; and that his age had neither im-
“ paired his hearing, nor dimmed his eyes, nor weakened his memory, nor
“ made any of the faculties of his mind weak or useless.’ ’Tis said that
“ angling and temperance were great causes of these blessings; and I wish
“ the like to all that imitate him, and love the memory of so good
“ a man.”

Beside some tracts in defence of the protestant religion, he was author,
(says Walton) of “ that good, plain, unperplexed Catechism, which is
printed with our good old Service Book.” His larger Catechism was
printed in 4to. the lesser in 8vo. and it was also translated into Greek and
Hebrew. ‡

* Old Isaac is not quite accurate in his description of this picture. The bible, lines, hooks and other
fishing tackle, are placed before him; and his angle-rods of different sorts are over his head.

† This is a mistake; he was but ninety-three years old when he died.

‡ HEROLOG. ANG. p. 218.

THOMAS TICKELL.

THOMAS Tickell, who deservedly holds a high rank among our minor poets, was the son of the reverend Richard Tickell, and was born at Bridekirk in Cumberland, in the year 1686.. His father, who, according to Jacob, was well preferred in the north of England, died before the year 1720.. The name of his mother has not been transmitted to us.

At the age of fifteen, in 1701, he was admitted a member of Queen's college in Oxford.. In 1710, two years after he had taken the degree of master of arts, he was chosen fellow; and not having entered into holy orders, was enabled by a dispensation from the crown to hold his fellowship, which he possessed till the year 1726, when he vacated it by marrying a lady of the name of Eustace, at Dublin, where in consequence of his official situation he then resided.

Mr. Tickell's friendship and connexion with Addison having greatly contributed to his introduction into the world, we are naturally led to enquire how it commenced. Though they were both of the same college, this circumstance could not have been the occasion of their mutual regard; for Addison, who was sixteen years older than his friend, was not long a member of Queen's, having speedily migrated to Magdalen college, and had left the university before Tickell became an academick. It is certain, however, that some degree of intimacy subsisted between them about the year 1707, Mr. Tickell having then, at which time he was but twenty-one years old, addressed a copy of verses to Addison on his opera of ROSAMOND. Addison's name now standing high in the literary world, the young poet naturally directed his first essay to one who had begun his academick course in the same college with himself; and it is not improbable that these verses, as Jacob first stated, were the means



THOMAS TICKELL ,

*From an Original Picture,
in the Hall of Queens College, Oxford.*

Pub^d 1. Nov. 1796. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

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of his becoming acquainted with that gentleman, and recommended him to his favour.

In consequence of this connection, when Addison went to Ireland as secretary to Thomas earl of Wharton, (1709,) he took young Tickell with him, as his private secretary; and afterwards, (1717,) when he was promoted to the high office of Secretary of state in England, he made his friend his under-secretary; a circumstance that probably occasioned the coldness which ever afterwards subsisted between our author and Sir Richard Steele, who thought himself much better entitled to that office; and not long afterwards suffered an additional mortification, when Addison on his death committed the charge of publishing his works to Tickell, in preference to his old and amiable literary associate.

Mr. Addison having resigned the place of Secretary of state in March, 1717-18, by his recommendation to the younger Mr. Craggs, his successor, Tickell was continued in the office of under-secretary, and held it till the death of that gentleman, in February, 1720-21. A few years afterwards (June, 1724,) he was appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland; and continued to hold that station till his death, which happened at Bath, April 21, 1740.* By his wife already mentioned, he left a daughter, who afterwards was married to — Sweeny, esq. and a son named John, who died abroad in May, 1793, leaving three sons; Thomas Tickell, esq. now living, the reverend John Tickell, who is beneficed in the church; and the late ingenious Richard Tickell, esq. who, by the favour of Frederick lord North, was appointed one of the commissioners of the Stamp-office, Sep. 4, 1781, and died at Hampton-court, Nov. 4, 1793. By the former of these gentlemen the original portrait of our author, (from which our engraving has been made,) together with that of his friend Mr. Addison, was presented to Queen's college in Oxford, a few years ago, on his son being admitted a member there.—The wife of the poet survived him above fifty years, having died at Dublin in the year 1792, probably about eighty-five years old.

It has long been a subject of doubt, whether the version of the first book of the Iliad, which was published in 1715, under the name of our author,

* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1740.

in opposition to Pope's translation, was really written by him. Pope always thought it was the performance of Addison; and of this opinion was Sir Richard Steele* and Dr. Young, who was bred at the same university with Tickell, and his contemporary there, and lived in such intimacy with him, that he said it was impossible that a poetical translation of that length could have been made by Tickell without his having seen or heard of it. The truth, however, probably is, that this translation was made originally by Tickell, and revised at a subsequent period by Addison; and such was the account given by Mr. Watts, an old printer, who said that he had seen the translation in Tickell's hand-writing, with several interlineations and corrections by Addison.

All the contemporary accounts represent Mr. Tickell as no less amiable in private life, than distinguished as an elegant and nervous poet. Of his lighter poetical compositions, his ballad of COLIN AND LUCY is perhaps best known, and has been long admired by readers of that species of poetry. Among his graver pieces, on which his fame is principally founded, the verses on the death of Lord Cadogan deserve to be particularly mentioned, because they have not been noticed by Dr. Johnson, though perhaps little inferior to his admirable elegy on the death of Addison; "than which," says that judicious critick, "a more sublime or more elegant funeral poem is not to be found in the whole compass of English literature."

* See his Epistle to Mr. Congreve, prefixed to the comedy of the DRUMMER, 4to. 1722.

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COL^L LANGHORNE

From a scarce Print in Englands Wortbys in the Collection.

By J. Cronk Esq. (r)

Publ. Jan. 1796 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

COLONEL LANGHORNE.

COLONEL Langhorne (according to Lord Clarendon*) was a gentleman of good extraction, and had a considerable landed property in South Wales. He had been bred a page under Robert, the second earl of Essex, while that nobleman had a command in the Low Countries; and was a great favourite of his. In consequence of this connexion and attachment, he first became engaged in the rebellion, without any ill-will to the king. But afterwards thinking himself ill requited by the parliament, he became discontented, and resolved, in 1648, in conjunction with his friends Col. Powell and Poyer, to take the opportunity of the Scots coming in to rescue Charles out of the hands of the army, to declare for his majesty. However, he thought it prudent to send a confidential friend to Paris, to inform the prince of Wales, who was then there, of their determination, and of the supplies which they wanted, without which they could not do the king any effectual service.

On an assurance being given them by Lord Jermyn under his hand, that they should immediately be furnished with whatever was necessary, before they could be pressed by the enemy, Langhorne and his friends declared themselves in favour of their sovereign. However, notwithstanding Jermyn's promise, having received no supply of money or ammunition, they were unable to defend the castle of Pembroke, in which they were made prisoners by Cromwell, previous to his marching against the Scots.

Neither Clarendon, nor any other of the contemporary writers that we have seen, have ascertained the time of this gentleman's death.

* Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. v. p. 143, 8vo.

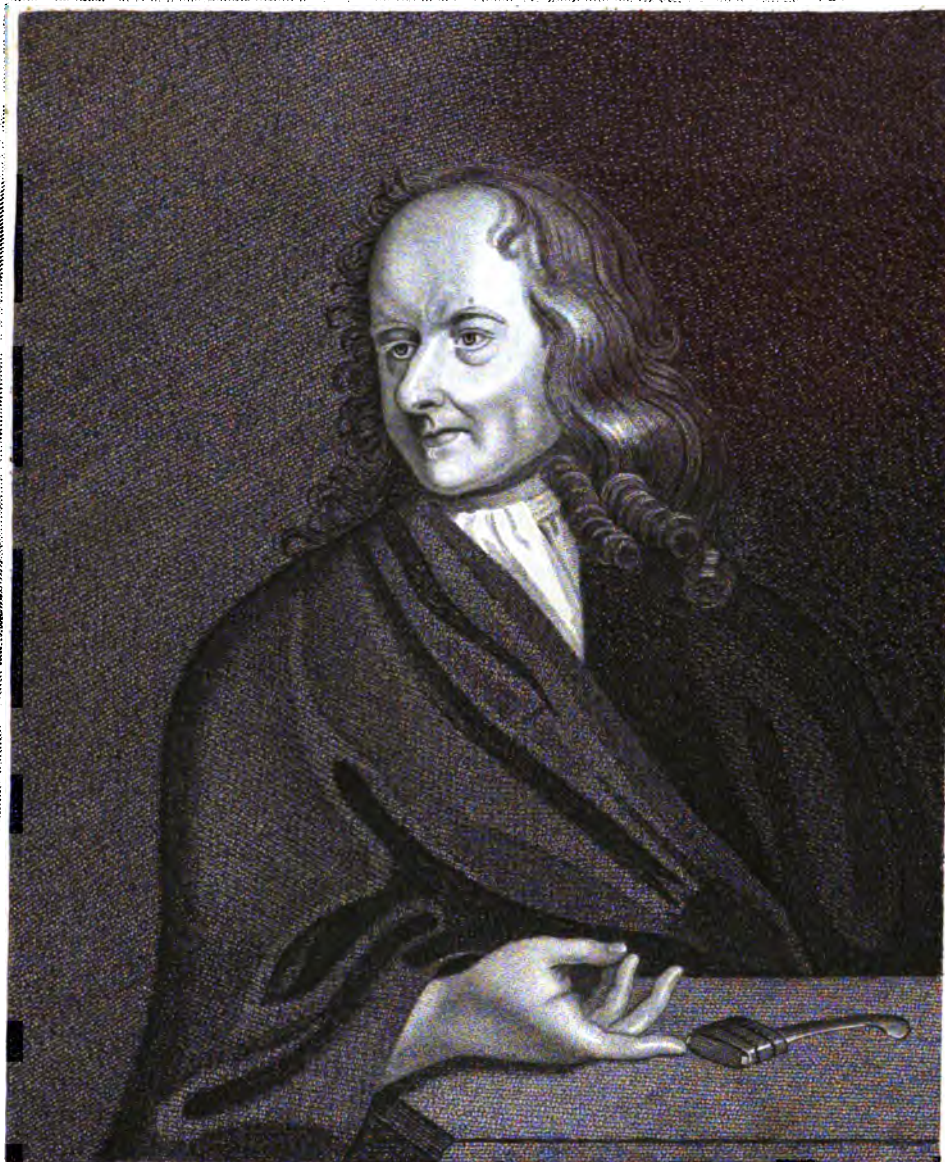
THEODORE HAAK

WAS born in the year 1605, at Newhausen, near Wormes, in the Palatinate; but urged either by a thirst for knowledge, or the troubled state of affairs in his own country, he arrived in England when only twenty years of age, and remained a short time at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from whence he proceeded to visit the several seats of learning in other countries; and having passed three years in travelling, he entered himself a commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, in 1629, where he resided till 1632, but did not take a degree; though he was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. John Hall, bishop of Exeter.

During the German wars, he was appointed a procurator to receive the benevolence-money raised in several dioceses in England, to be transmitted to the seat of war. He was afterwards invited by the Elector Palatine to accept the office of his secretary, which situation he declined, as well as that of resident at London for the city of Hamburg; but there is reason to believe he afterwards accepted some publick employment,* though it does not appear what station he filled.

In consequence of the various opinions which were entertained on questions of religion, and of the expediency which Cromwell saw (whether from motives of piety or policy it is unnecessary to inquire) of directing the national attention to a settled form of worship, a favourable opportunity offered of displaying and employing the talents and industry of Haak. It is well known, that the States-general of the United Netherlands, in order to quell intestine differences in their churches, had caused a national synod to be held at Dort in 1618, to which all the most learned and eminent divines from the several universities were invited; from among whom a committee was chosen, (consisting of professors equally famed for their judgment and skill in the Greek and Hebrew languages) to superintend the publication of a new and accurate translation of the Bible, with anno-

* Commons Journals, vol. 5, March 30, 1648.



S. Harding del.

E. Harding sc.

THEODORE HAAK.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery.
OXFORD.

Pub^d 1 Oct 1700, by S & E. Harding Pall Mall.

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tations on the various difficult and abstruse passages. £25,000 sterling was the sum voted by the States-general towards defraying the expences of this laudable undertaking, the pursuit of which employed the committee of divines until 1637, when the result of their laborious inquiries was published in Dutch, and as universally admired as the knowledge of that language would admit.

The Assembly of Divines which met at Westminster in 1643, having resolved that no better confession of faith could be presented to the people than that declared by the synod of Dort, known by the title of the *Dutch Annotations*; and a petition having been presented to the house of commons (Nov. 30, 1647,) praying that Haak might be appointed translator and sole publisher of that valuable work; an ordinance was passed, 30th March, 1649, forbidding all persons, excepting Theodore Haak, or his assigns, to publish the said translation, on penalty of £1000. There is also an entry on the Journals about the same time, "that the services of Theodore Haak in Denmark should be taken into consideration on that day three weeks;" but no further proceedings appear to have been grounded on that resolution.

To the translation (which was published in two volumes folio in 1657) an attestation was prefixed from the Assembly of Divines, commending Haak for his "faithfulness in many publick employments, and his dexterity in translating many English books of practical divinity into German."

He also translated into High Dutch, in blank verse, half Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and a large collection of Spanish proverbs. As a philosopher, much of his character may be learnt from his writings in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1682.

Having passed his life in the pursuit of learning, and contributed by his best endeavours to the edification of mankind, he died in the house of a kinsman, in an obscure alley near Fetter-lane, on Sunday, May 9, 1690, and was buried in a vault under the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Holborn, lamented by the most learned and eminent men of that day. He who could number among his friends, Prince Rupert, Dr. Usher archbishop of Armagh, Selden, Dr. Hall bishop of Norwich, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Walton, and Dr. Wilkins, both bishops of Chester, and Dr. Alabaster, the celebrated Latin poet, could have been no inconsiderable man.

WILLIAM BAGWELL.

THE engraved portrait of this gentleman, which we have copied, is prefixed to a book entitled, "Wit's Extraction, conveyed to the ingenious in riddles, observations, and morals, by W. B." Under the print are the following lines:

" In traffick first his youthful time he spent,
" And over seas to foreign countries went ;
" But nature crost him there, knowing his parts
" Were destin'd rather to improve the arts :
" His serious hours on them, his hours of leisure,
" Elsewhere the first, the next here brings you pleasure."

According to the account given by himself, in the preface to another work, entitled "The Mystery of Astronomy," 12mo. 1655, he was born about the year 1592, and bred a merchant; and having spent some time abroad in settling correspondencies, returned to London, and lived in good credit and repute for some years; but sustaining great losses "beyond the seas, occasioned (as he tells us) by the differences between our nation and the French," he was reduced to much distress, and at length thrown into prison: during a long confinement, he there studied astronomy and arithmetick, and composed two works on those subjects, the former of which has been already mentioned; but the latter was never published.

In the preface to his "Mystery of Astronomy," (which is dedicated to Mr. Thomas Bushell, the old servant and amanuensis of Sir Francis Bacon,) he tells us, that he had long wished for an opportunity to deposite his work in some university, college, or library, and that he "found none so ac-



Effigies Gulielmi Bagwell
Ætat: 66. Anō: Dom: 1659.

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ceptable as the erection of Sir Francis Bacon's college, intended to be established in Lambeth Marsh near London, where, God willing, it shall remain as a testimony of my zealous affection to the furtherance of so worthy an institution for the advancement of learning."—Of this intended college we do not recollect that the biographers of Bacon have made any mention ; nor do we know more of Mr. Bagwell than that he died in 1659. Among the encomiastick lines prefixed to the little tract which has furnished us with this notice, is a copy of verses by Sir Thomas Urquhart, which do not impress us with a high idea of his poetical powers.

CHARLES, DUKE OF RICHMOND.

CHARLES Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, was born about 1630. His father, George lord D'Aubigny, a gallant and amiable young nobleman, was next surviving brother to James duke of Lenox in Scotland, created duke of Richmond by Charles I. August 8, 1641. On the breaking out of the civil war, Lord D'Aubigny took up arms in behalf of his sovereign, and lost his life in his defence, being killed at the battle of Edgehill in 1642, as was supposed through the treachery of a Dutchman, one of his officers : he left by his wife Catharine, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, one son Charles, and one daughter, afterwards married to Henry lord O'Bryen, son of the earl of Thomond in Ireland.

Charles was by letters patent dated at Oxford Dec. 10, 1646, advanced to the dignity of Lord Stuart of Newbury, and earl of Lichfield,* in recompence for the services performed by his family ; not only his father, but also his two uncles, having lost their lives in the royal cause ; Lord John Stuart at Rowton-heath near Chester, and Lord Bernard at Alresford. And on the demise of his cousin Esme duke of Richmond in 1660, he succeeded to that title, it having been intailed on the issue of James, created in 1641, with remainder to the issue male of his younger brothers successively.

After the Restoration he was made a knight of the garter, and was several times employed in publick transactions ; as it should seem, more out of regard to his rank, than for any talents he possessed. In 1672 he was sent ambassador to Denmark, " to give a lustre (says Burnet) to the negotiation, which was chiefly managed by Mr. Henshaw : " and he died

* Dugdale's BARONAGE, iii. 427.



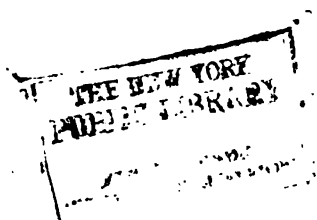
CHA^S STUART *DUKE of RICHMOND*

From a Miniature of the same size.

by S.Cooper.

in the Collection of Lord Orford at Strawberry Hill.

Pub^d Nov. 1. 1796 by SGE Harding Pall Mall.



at Elfineur the 12th of December in that year : his body was brought to England, and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

This nobleman was thrice married, but left no issue ; first to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers of Briemston in Dorsetshire ; secondly to Margaret, daughter of Laurence Banaster of Passenham, Bucks, and widow of William Lewis of the Vann in Glamorganshire ; and thirdly to Frances, daughter of Walter Stuart, esq; a lady who bears a conspicuous part in the "Memoirs of Count Grammont." The king was desperately in love with her, and it was supposed had a design of being divorced from his queen, in order to marry her. Lord Clarendon, it was thought, promoted the match with the duke of Richmond, to prevent this design ; which eventually brought on his disgrace, as the king resented it in a very high degree. The duchess died Oct. 15, 1702.

TOBIAS RUSTAT.

IT is to be lamented, that of this benevolent and respectable person very few notices have been transmitted to us; so few indeed, that we must content ourselves with merely transcribing the short account given of him by Mr. Granger; which, together with his epitaph, contains all that has hitherto been discovered concerning him.

He was born, as appears from his monumental inscription, in the year 1606; and was keeper of the palace of Hampton-Court, and yeoman of the robes to King Charles the Second. "Being sensible (says Granger) how much youth of a liberal turn of mind must suffer for want of a competent subsistence at the University, what a check poverty is to a rising genius, and what an ill effect the want of the common advantages of society has upon a man's future behaviour and conduct in life, he bestowed a considerable part of his fortune upon young students in Oxford and Cambridge. He gave 1000*l.* to purchase 50*l.* a year; the income of which was chiefly to be applied to the augmentation of thirteen poor fellowships at St. John's college in Oxford. He founded eight fellowships at Jesus college, in Cambridge, for the orphans of poor clergymen. He was a considerable benefactor to Bridewell in London, and contributed liberally towards the building of St. Paul's church. The brazen statue of Charles II. in the middle of the great court at Chelsea, [which cost 500*l.**] and the equestrian statue of him at Windsor, were erected at his expence. This very charitable person, who while he lived was a blessing to the poor and to the publick, died, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, in 1693."—"It appears, (says his great-nephew, who was living



S Harding del

Gardiner sc

TOBIAS RUSTAT

From an Original Picture by S^r P. Lely in the Hall of Jesus College Cambridge.

Pub^d 1 Dec. 1706 by S^r E. Harding Pall Mall.

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in 1775.) that from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in all 10735l. in benefactions long before his death, most of them near thirty years.*"

His epitaph, which has been preserved by Blomefield, in his *COLLECTANEA CANTABRIGIENSIA*, is as follows :

" Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to king Charles II. whom he
 " served with all faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity.
 " The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the king's
 " favour, and his industry, he disposed [of] in his life-time, in works of
 " charity. He found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitals,
 " universities, and colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox ministers,
 " the more he had at the year's end: neither was he unmindful of his
 " kindred and relations, in making them provisions out of what remained.
 " He died a bachelor, the 15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693.
 " aged 87 years."

* Letter from Tobias Rustat, esq. to Joseph Gulston, esq. quoted by Mr. Granger. *BIOGR.*
HIST. III. 416.

FRANCES HOWARD,

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

FRANCES Howard was daughter of Thomas Howard, viscount Bindon, (grandson of Thomas duke of Norfolk) by Mabella Burton; and was probably born about the year 1580. Her mother is said by Wilson and Dugdale to have been a daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham; but the marriage of Thomas lord Bindon to Mabel Burton, June 7, 1577, has been ascertained by Mr. Lysons, from the register of Carshalton in Kent;* and that this lady was the issue of that marriage, we learn, not only from the funeral certificate of her first husband, in the Heralds-office, but from an entry in the register abovementioned, made by a subsequent vicar, who has particularly recorded this fact.†

Her first husband was Henry Prannel, a very rich vintner, who died without issue in Dec. 1599; and soon afterwards, being extremely beautiful and rich, she had many suitors, among whom were Sir William Woodhouse,‡ Sir George Rodney, and Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, a younger son of the Protector Somerset. On her giving her hand, early in the reign of James the First, to the earl of Hertford, who was at that time near seventy years old, Sir George Rodney is said to have addressed to her some plaintive verses written with his own blood, and then to have destroyed himself by falling on his sword.§ In one of Ashmole's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford,|| is preserved an epistle in verse to our duchess, said to be written by Sir George; but whether a copy of that already mentioned, or the effusion of some other pen after his death, is uncertain.

* ENVIRONS OF LONDON, i. 134.

† Ibid. p. 135.

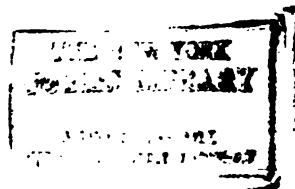
‡ "It is said that Sir William Woodhouse would fain marry the rich widow Prannel, richly left indeed." Letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney, Jan. 16, 1599-1600. SYDNEY PAPERS, ii. 160.

§ Wilson's HIST. of James I. p. 258.

|| No. 781.



The portraiture of the illustrious Princeſſe Frances Ducheff of Richmond
and Lenox daughter of Thomas L^d Howard of Bindon ſonne of Thomas Duke of Norfo^k
whoſe mother was Eliſabeth daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham.
Anno 1623 inſculptum a Guil^l. Paſſeo Londinum.



While her second husband was yet living, Lodowick Stuart, duke of Richmond, addressed and courted her, according to Wilson, "in several odd disguises;" and in little more than two months after Lord Hertford's death, which happened in April, 1621, she married the duke.

Her extreme vanity and parsimony having been already mentioned in our account of her last husband, where some further particulars may be found concerning her,* we shall only add here, that the duke of Richmond dying in Feb. 1623-4, she a third time became a widow, in which state she continued till her death, which happened in 1639, when probably she was about sixty years old. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a sumptuous monument was erected to her memory.

There is a portrait of this celebrated lady in Lord Orford's gallery at Strawberry-Hill; another at the earl of Stamford's at Durham; and a third in weeds, with the duke's picture at her breast, at Longleat, the seat of the marquis of Bath.

* Vol. I. p. 146.

THOMAS, LORD AUDLEY.

SIR Thomas Audley was born in Essex, but neither the time, nor particular place of his birth, has hitherto been ascertained. He was born probably about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, which commenced in 1486, and he inherited, according to Lloyd,* a good patrimony. He was bred in the study of the law; and first distinguished himself by his reading on the statute of privileges; but whatever his legal abilities may have been, his progress to preferment was without doubt somewhat smoothed by those speeches in parliament, which we are told he made in support of the prerogative, "after he had withdrawn himself from *popularity*." He appears, indeed, through life, to have regulated himself by the accommodating maxim of the celebrated William Paulett, marquis of Winchester, who, being questioned by one of his intimate friends how he had contrived to retain a high situation at court for thirty years together, amid the changes of so many chancellors and other great ministers, replied, "*Ortus sum ex salice, non ex quercu*;" I was made of the pliable willow, not of the stubborn oak.†

His first promotion was to the stewardship of the duchy of Suffolk; from whence he rose to be attorney to the duchy of Lancaster. In the *black* parliament, as it was called, on account of their indiscriminate destruction of all the monasteries and other religious houses in England, he was chosen speaker, succeeding Sir Thomas More in that office, when he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal; and when in return for the abbey lands being bestowed on the king in *gross*, his majesty dealt them out by *retail* to the leading lords and members of the house of commons,

* STATESMEN OF ENGLAND, 8vo. 1665.

† Naunton's FRAGMENTA REGALIA.



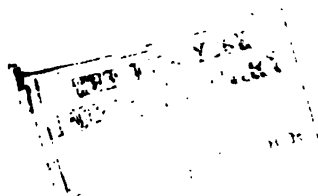
Engraved by James Heathorn

Engraved by J. Heathorn

AUDLEY, LORD CHANCELLOR.

From the Original in the Possession of Lord Howard, at Audley End.

London Pub. Feb. 1 1792. by E Harding Fleet St.



Sir Thomas at this "*great feast*," (to use Fuller's quaint language,) took care to have the "*first cut*" for himself,* obtaining the priory of the Trinity in Aldgate Ward, London, which was dissolved in 1531. He afterwards obtained large grants of abbey lands in various counties.

In Michaelmas term, 1532, he was made a serjeant at law, and in the following year, May 20, 1533, was appointed lord keeper of the great seal; (in the room of Sir Thomas More, who was removed from that office;) on the 26th of June, 1533-4, he was made lord chancellor;† and, near five years afterwards, 29th Nov. 1538, Baron Audley, of Walden, in the county of Essex. In 1540 he was elected a knight of the garter. In addition to his being handsome and majestick in his person, which we learn from Naunton was a strong recommendation to Henry's kindness, his ready compliance with his master's humour, doubtless, facilitated his progress to these high honours; for to secure at once the favour of the king and of the people, he, whilst a member of the house of commons, brought in no less than six bills against the clergy. 1. Against extortion in the ecclesiastical courts; 2. against exactions by means of mortuaries; 3. to prevent their following worldly occupations, as grazing, tanning, &c. 4. to prevent their engaging in merchandize; 5. against non-residence; 6. against pluralities, and to encrease the salaries of curates.

In cunning, this learned lord seems to have been at least equal to the most wily courtier of that or any other period, if Lloyd's account of him may be relied on; who informs us, that "he understood business well, and men better, and knew king Henry's temper better than himself, whom he surprised always to his own benefit; *never moving any of his suits to him but when in haste, and most commonly amusing him with other matter untill he passed his request.*"

In a politician who appears not to have wanted any instructions from the writings of Machiavel, we should not expect to find much liberality of mind: he however manifested his regard to literature by obtaining, in the

* WORTHIES, *Essex*, p. 327.—This writer's account of Lord Audley's various promotions is very inaccurate.

† Dugdale's *ORIG. JUD.*

year 1542, from Henry the Eighth, a new charter of incorporation for Magdalen college in Cambridge (originally founded in 1519 by Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham); and endowed it, on its revival, (for by the attainder of Buckingham it was supposed to be forfeited to the crown,) with lands for the maintenance of a master and four fellows, which number, by subsequent benefactions, has been encreased to sixteen.

After having held the great seal for eleven years, Lord Audley died possessed of the office of lord chancellor, April 30, 1544, and was buried in the church of Saffron Walden, where, as Fuller tells us, a *lamentable* epitaph is inscribed on his monument: it is indeed so *lamentable*, that we are confident our readers will not regret its omission.

By his wife, whose name has not been transmitted to us, he left only one daughter, named Margaret, married first to lord Henry Dudley, (a younger son of John duke of Northumberland,) who was slain at the battle of St. Quintin in Picardy, Aug. 10, 1557, and died without issue. She afterwards became the second wife of Thomas, the fourth duke of Norfolk, by whom she had two daughters, and three sons; Thomas, created in 1603 earl of Suffolk; Henry, who died young; and William, of Naworth in Cumberland, ancestor to the present earl of Carlisle. Thomas, earl of Suffolk, the eldest son of this marriage, was in 1603 appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which place he held till July 10, 1614, when he was constituted lord treasurer of England, from which office, four years afterwards, he was dismissed with great disgrace, being fined 30,000*l.* for taking bribes, and embezzling his majesty's treasure. He built the vast structure called Audley Inn, (or Audley End) in Essex, the greater part of which has been since demolished. The design was furnished by his uncle, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.

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S^r. THO^s. OVERBURY.

Æ. SVE. 32. An. 1613.

*from an Original Picture by C. Jansen.
in the Bodleian Gallery Oxford.*

Pub. i. May 1796. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

THOMAS Overbury, son of Nicholas Overbury of Burton on the Hill in Gloucestershire, by Mary his wife, daughter of Giles Palmer of Compton Scorsfen in Warwickshire, was born at the latter place, in the year 1581.* In Michaelmas term, 1595, he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Queen's college in Oxford, where he was much distinguished for his proficiency in literature; and in Nov. 1598, he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Soon afterwards he became a member of the Middle Temple;† a course of education which was then adopted by many gentlemen who had no fixed determination to follow the profession of the law. How long he continued to reside there, has not been ascertained. It has been said; that after sojourning for a short time in one of the inns of court, he went abroad to improve himself by foreign travel; but there is reason to believe that he remained in London for some time after the accession of King James to the English throne, and made his first excursion to France about the year 1604; where it is probable he first became acquainted with Robert Carr,‡ who afterwards, in conjunction with the countess of Essex, and the earl of Northampton, deprived him of his life.

His fatal connexion with that minion of King James being the principal circumstance in his unfortunate history, it may not be improper in this place

* Wood's *ATHEN. OXON.* i. col. 387.

† So Wood. Lloyd (*STATE WORTHIES*, p. 544.) says, he was of Gray's Inn; and Sanderfon, in his *HIST. OF K. JAMES*, places him at Lincoln's Inn: so difficult is it to ascertain the most minute fact of former times.

‡ In an animated expostulatory letter which Overbury wrote [in September, 1613, a few days before his death] to Carr, then Viscount Rochester, he reproaches him with forgetting a friend, between whom and Rochester "*nine years love* had subsisted." Winwood's *MEMORIALS*, iii. 478. Carr went to France, probably in 1603 or 1604.

to correct a strange error into which several historians* have fallen concerning him. In tracing the rise of Carr, it has been said that he was made a knight of the Bath July 24, 1603, previous to the coronation of James I. a circumstance which these writers found it impossible to reconcile to the received story of an accident having first introduced him to the notice and favour of his royal master, some years afterwards: the two accounts being utterly inconsistent with each other, both of them could not possibly be true.† But the accident which will presently be mentioned, as the basis of Carr's advancement, has been told with such particularity, that there is no reason to suspect its truth; nor is it at all inconsistent with his previous history; for he never was a knight of the bath. The truth is, that the Sir Robert Carr, or Ker, who received that honour on the king's coronation,‡ and was afterwards made a gentleman of his bedchamber, was a distinct person, who was created earl of Ancram by Charles I. June 24, 1633. Among Donne's Letters§ are several addressed to him by the title of the honourable Sir Robert Kerr;|| to one of which the editor, who was Donne's son, has added, "*now earl of Ankeram*" [Ancram.] He was a kinsman and intimate friend of the person of both his names, with whom we are now concerned, who attained to such high honours at a subsequent period; and

* Dugdale's BARONAGE, iii. 425. Wood, *ut supra*. GEN. DICT. viii. 71. ILLUST. HEADS, ii. 19. Carte's Hist. of England, iv. 9. Granger's BIOGR. HIST. i. 328.

† The persons made knights of the bath at coronations, &c. were always either the sons of noblemen, or gentlemen of high distinction. That dignity was never conferred on a page. Sir Richard Baker, speaking of the twenty-five knights of the bath made in 1610, when Henry was created prince of Wales, says, "they were all great men and great mens sons."

‡ The designation of this gentleman in Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Annals, 1631, p. 827, might have taught our historians that he was not the person afterwards created Viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerset. He is there called Sir Robert Carre of Newboth, a corruption probably of *Newbottle*, one of the seats and titles of the earl of Ancram. Robert Carr earl of Somerset, was the third son of Sir Thomas Ker, laird of *Ferniburgh*. The English mode of spelling this name seems to have been adopted merely in conformity to the sound.

§ 4to. 1654.

|| Many of them were written after Somerset's fall; one so late as on the 4th of Jan. 1625-7. That referred to above, (Letters, p. 21.) though it has no date, is ascertained to belong to the year 1619; for it is said to have been written on Dr. Donne's going into Germany. He went there with Sir James Hay, Viscount Doncaster, (afterwards earl of Carlisle) in May, 1619.

Robert, the second earl of Lothian, enjoyed that title from 1609, to 1624, when he died; leaving only a daughter, named Anne, who married Sir William Ker, eldest son of Sir Robert Ker, knight of the Bath, mentioned in the text, (by his first wife,) which William was in 1631 created earl of Lothian. Charles, his son by his second wife, Anne Stanley, only daughter of William earl of Derby, (to whom the earldom of Ancram was limited, with remainder to his brother Sir William Ker, earl of Lothian,) dying without issue, the two titles of Lothian and Ancram are now united in the present marquis of Lothian.

probably the Knight of the Bath assisted him at his first outset in life. When the favourite became prime minister, he by Overbury's advice, to avoid publick odium, suffered none but Englishmen to be about him in any degree of familiarity, with the single exception of this Sir Robert Ker, with whom he has been confounded.*

The real rise of Robert Carr, Overbury's patron, originated without doubt, like many more important matters, from an accidental circumstance. He was the third son of Sir Thomas Ker, a Scottish gentleman, of ruined fortune, whose sufferings, in consequence of his attachment to the crown,¶ were such, that the king, while yet in Scotland, took his son Robert into his service as a page; in which capacity he attended his master into England. In Scotland, agreeably to the French fashion, the royal pages used to stand on various parts of the king's carriage, when he went abroad in state; but this not being the English custom, twelve footmen were appointed to walk by King James's coach, (as they had done by that of Elizabeth,) in their room; and Carr, with the other pages of this description, was dismissed, with a good suit of cloaths, and fifty pounds in his pocket.† With this little stock, to which probably some addition was made by his kinsman Sir Robert Ker, or his patron the earl of Dunbar, he went to France; where, as has already been suggested, his acquaintance with Overbury appears to have first commenced. On his return he was recommended to James Lord Hay, afterwards earl of Carlisle, and being a young man of a comely person‡ and good address, he was entertained in his service; and was chosen by that nobleman at a tilting to present his

* Welden's Court and Character of King James, p. 64.

¶ Somerset after his condemnation, in a petition to the king, reminded him of his father's merits and sufferings in the royal cause.

† Wilson's Hist. of Great Britain, p. 54. First fourteen years of King James, p. 7.

‡ His features were small, delicate, and effeminate. Donne in his Epithilamium on Somerset's marriage, says,

"Be tried by *beauty*, and than

"The bridegroom is a *maid*, and not a man."

"He was (says Wilson) rather well compacted than tall; his features and favour, comely and handsome, rather than beautiful; the hair of his head flaxen, that of his face tintured with yellow."—This description shews that the engraved portrait in the ILLUSTRIOUS HEADS, given as his, (like those of Thurloe, Ben Jonson, and Robert earl of Salisbury,) is that of some other person. There is an original picture of him at Newbottle in Scotland, the seat of the marquis of Lothian; and there is an old small 4to. print of him and his countess, which agrees sufficiently well with Wilson's account. The late Horace earl of Orford had a miniature of him by Hoskins, done at a more advanced period of his life: "the face a sharp oval, and his hair fair."

shield and device to the king; in the performance of which office, his horse starting, he was thrown off, and broke his leg.¶ This circumstance attracted his majesty's notice; and finding on inquiry that he had formerly been one of his pages, he became more interested about him; ordered him to be taken care of in his own palace, attended him in his confinement, and after his recovery not only made him a knight and a gentleman of his bedchamber, but, finding him very illiterate, condescended to become his instructor in the Latin tongue.* Wilson places this event in 1611, in which he has been followed by other historians; but it must have happened on the 25th of July, 1607; for Carr was knighted at Hampton Court, Dec. 23, 1607;† on the 2d of Dec. 1608, he obtained a grant of an annuity of 600l. a year, for the term of fifteen years;‡ and about a month afterwards, (Jan. 9, 1608-9,) he procured a grant to him and his heirs of Sir Walter Raleigh's manor of Sherborne in Dorsetshire.§ These grants, we find, were conferred on one who had for some time basked in the sunshine of royal favour. If, therefore, when the above-mentioned accident happened, Carr was twenty years old, as Wilson asserts, when he came as a page from Scotland, in 1603, he was sixteen.

When Overbury first became a suitor at court, he appears to have attached himself to Robert Cecil earl of Salisbury; and either by his interest, or that of Carr, he was knighted at Greenwich, June 19, 1608.¶ In the following year he made a second excursion to France.**—Cecil, being very jealous of Carr, when he became a favourite of King James, and knowing Overbury's abilities, seems to have wished to detach him from his patron, and to avail himself of his services. §§ However, Overbury continued

¶ Wilson, *ut supra*. Welden, p. 62. This accident, according to Welden, happened on a coronation day, i. e. July 25th.

* This does not solely rest on the testimony of the writers above quoted. Sir Francis Bacon on the trial of Somerset, observed, that it was well known he had a *better teacher* than Overbury.

† MSS. Harl. 6062. This circumstance proves decisively that he was not made a knight of the Bath in 1603.

‡ Pat. 6 Jac. p. 15. n. 6.

§ Pat. 6 Jac. p. 32. n. 3.

¶ MSS. Harl. 6063.

** Among Birch's MSS. in the Museum (4160) is a letter from Sir George Carew to Sir Thomas Overbury, *then at Paris*; dated July 21, 1609.

§§ Welden, *ubi supra*, p. 67. The earl of Somerset at his trial said in his defence,—“Another time my lord of Salisbury sent for him, and told him, that if *he would depend upon his favour*, he would presently help him with a suit that should benefit him 2000l. which presently Overbury coming to me told me of; to which I answered, he did not need to rely upon any body but me, and that if he would he might command my purse, and presently have more than that: and so he had.”—*ST. TRIALS*, i. 258.

faithful to his treacherous friend, waiting for some favourable opportunity to advance his fortunes : and when Sir Robert Carr, in Jan. 1610-11, arrived to considerable power, being made treasurer of Scotland in the room of the earl of Dunbar, and soon afterwards Viscount Rochester and a knight of the garter, he obtained for Overbury (April 19, 1611) the reversion of the office of Treasurer of the chamber, then held by Lord Stanhope ;* and his father, an ancient bencher of the Middle Temple, was made one of the Welch judges. Overbury at this time was Sewer to the king,† and a gentleman of the privy chamber ;‡ a circumstance which aggravated an offence that he gave Queen Anne, at what period is not known, but probably in June, 1611,§ having walked with his hat on in the privy garden at Greenwich, while her majesty was looking out of one of the windows of the palace : this was considered as an act of such insolence and contempt, that it was highly resented, nor could he obtain his pardon but on condition that he should absent himself from court ;|| on which occasion he resided for some time in the country, or went abroad.¶ To this circumstance he probably alludes in his expostulatory letter to Rochester, when he speaks of his *five months banishment*.

On his return to court, he found Rochester devoted to the countess of Essex, Lady Frances Howard, second daughter of Thomas earl of Suffolk, and wife

* Pat. 9 Jac. p. 11. n. 5.—A few days afterwards Rochester endeavoured to force Lord Stanhope to surrender his office. “ *I hear*,” says Mr. Calvert in a letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated May 6, 1611, “ *that of late my Lord Viscount Rochester has been dealing with my Lord Stanhope to have the possession of it [the place of Treasurer of the chamber] for Overbury, at Midsummer next ; which precipitation my Lord Stanhope dislikes, though it be not in his power to keep or part withal.*” Birch’s HISTORICAL VIEW, &c. 8vo. 1749, p. 340.

† Historical View, &c. *ubi supra*.

‡ Pat. 9 Jac. *ut supra*.

§ Sir Thomas Somerfet in a letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated Nov. 8, 1611, says, in a postscript, —“ *Sir Thomas Overbury is received again into court.*” HIST. VIEW, &c. p. 329.

|| Lloyd, p. 544. Carte, iv. 9.—Sir Henry Wotton in a letter to Sir Edmund Bacon, April 22, 1613, (*Remains*, p. 418,) says, “ *It is conceived that the king hath for a good while been much distastd with this gentleman [Overbury], for too stiff a carriage of his fortune, besides that scandalous offence of the queen at Greenwich, which was never but a palliated cure.*” Somerfet also on his trial alludes to the same circumstance.

¶ This kind of courtly penance was common at this time.—Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated 6th Aug. 1613, speaking of Overbury, then in the Tower, proposes —“ *that on his submission he shall have leave to travel ; with a private intimation not to return till his Majesty’s pleasure be further known : and much adoe there hath been to keepe him from a publique censure of banishment, and los of office, such a rooted hatred lyeth in the king’s heart towards him.*”—Winwood’s MEMORIALS, iii. 475.

of Robert, the third earl of Essex, to whom she had been married Jan. 6, 1605-6. On account, however, of the extreme youth of both parties, she being then but thirteen, and he fourteen, the consummation of their nuptials was delayed for some time, and the young lord set out on his travels. When he returned, either in 1609 or 1610, he claimed the rights of a husband: she however, for three years after their cohabitation, either contrived by her own frowardness, or artifices, ¶ to prevent the consummation of their nuptials; or by his inability, continued, as she alledged, *virgo intacta*; an assertion to which her conduct, both before and after her husband's return from abroad, did not procure any credit. Among her other gallants Henry prince of Wales has been named, and Sir Symonds D'Ewes* says, he was successful; though Wilfon tells us, she made advances to him, which he rejected with scorn.† About the middle of the year 1612,

¶ Wilfon, who some years afterwards lived in the household of Lord Essex, says, that by the advice of Forman, (one of her instruments) "no linen came near his body that was not rinsed with their camphire compositions, and other faint and wasting ingredients; and all inward applications were foisted on him, by corrupted servants, to lessen and debilitate the seminal operations."

* See the Life of Henry Earl of Northampton, *ante*, p. 4.

† "This lady being taken with the growing fortunes of the Viscount Rochester, and grounding more hope upon him than the uncertain and hopeless love of the prince, she cast her anchor there, which the prince soon discovered; for dancing one time among the ladies, and her glove falling down, it was taken up, and presented to him by one that thought he did him acceptable service; but the prince refused to receive it, saying publicly, *he would not have it, it is stretched by another*; meaning the viscount." Wilfon, p. 56.

If we are to believe Donne, Lady Essex was perfectly chaste, and had not granted Carr any favour before she married him, though he acknowledges some *insinuations* had been thrown out on this subject. Thus in a poem which he composed on the wedding of *this virtuous pair*, (Dec. 26, 1613) he says,—

"Be tried by beauty, and than
"The bridegroom is a maid, and not a man;
"If by that manly courage they be tried,
"Which scorns unjust opinion, then the bride
"Becomes a man."

Afterwards he speaks more decisively to this point, in the following extraordinary lines, which are found in *the Epithalamium* (on the same occasion) *made at Lincoln's-Inn*:

"You, and your other you, meet there [in bed] anon:
"Put forth, put forth, that *warm balm-breathing thigh*,
"Which when next time you in these sheets will smother,
"There it must meet another,
"Which never was, but must be oft, *more nigh*."

He afterwards tells the bride, that when she has retired to bed after supper,

"Thy self must to him a new banquet grow,
And you must entertain,
And do all this day's dances o'er again."

On this subject this celebrated lady does not seem to have wanted any instructor.—One is curious to know whether this epithalamium (which, to use his own words on another occasion, was composed by *Jack Donne*, not by Dr. Donne,) was set to music, for the entertainment of Queen Anne and her maids of honour, who were present at the wedding.

her criminal intercourse with Rochester became notorious. At this time that favourite had no ostensible high office in the English court, though all the royal favours were dispensed through him; but having the custody of the seals of both the secretaries of state, after the death of Salisbury in May that year, he acted provisionally as if he were possessed of both those employments: and knowing his own inability, he employed Overbury as his assistant;¶ placing such confidence in him, that he was permitted to open all the dispatches from abroad, and to take abstracts of them, even before they had been inspected by the king: and without doubt Overbury drew up all the answers that were at this time sent to foreign courts. Being made the confidant of his friend's passion, he so far assisted him as to write several letters for him to Lady Essex;* but when Rochester talked of a scheme, first devised by her wily great-uncle, the earl of Northampton, to procure a divorce from her husband on the ground of their marriage being a nullity, in which case Rochester proposed to marry her, Overbury, who hated the whole house of Howard, whether on that account, or from a regard to his friend's honour and reputation, remonstrated with him in the strongest terms against the imprudence and impropriety of a union with a woman of notorious unchastity, of which he had himself abundant proofs.† Rochester, instead of conforming to his friend's advice, parted

¶ Somerset on his trial said—"For the great trust and communication of secrets between Overbury and me, and for the extracts that he took out of ambassadors' letters, I confess this: I knew his ability, and what I did was by the king's commission."

• Winwood, iii. 478.—Sanderson, p. 38, says that he had read these letters. Nothing more decisively shews Carr's gross illiteracy, than his employing Overbury to write *love letters* for him. King James, who, as well as Overbury, had been his master, found him, it seems, no very apt scholar. A party writer of the last age (Sir Edward Peyton) says, that when Carr was made a privy-counsellor, "he furnished his library with twenty play-books and wanton romances, and had no other in his study."—*Dissertation on the Catastrophe of the Stuarts*, 1651. In this particular, probably, the author, though in general entirely unworthy of credit, did not greatly exaggerate.

† Several historians have given us the substance of this remonstrance: but all their representations are founded on a conversation which passed at Whitehall, between Carr, then Viscount Rochester, and Overbury, not long before the latter was sent to the Tower; which was given in evidence at the trial of Somerset. H. Peyton, one of Overbury's servants, swore—"that in the privy-gallery at Whitehall, my lord of Somerset coming late to his chamber, met there Sir Thomas Overbury:—*How now, (says my lord) are you up yet? Nay, answers Sir Thomas Overbury, what do you do here at this time of night? Will you never leave the company of that base woman? And seeing you do so neglect my advice, I desire that tomorrow morning we may part, and that you will let me have that portion you know is due to me; and then I will leave you free to yourself, to stand on your own legs.* My lord of Somerset [then only Viscount Rochester] answered, *his legs were strong enough to bear himself; and so departed in great displeasure.*"—"Peyton being asked, how he heard this discourse, [which passed at one o'clock in the morning] said, it was in the dead of night, and he being in a room within the gallery, heard all that passed."—Lady Essex, it should be observed, had probably an apartment at Whitehall with her father, then lord chamberlain.

from him in great displeasure, telling him soon afterwards, when they met at Newmarket, that "he would be even with him:" and he kept his word; for he communicated to Lady Essex the language that Overbury had held concerning her, and the counsel which he had given; which so highly exasperated that abandoned woman, that she resolved to revenge herself on him by taking away his life; a project in which her lover, and her great-uncle, Northampton, were base enough to join:

She at first (April 11, 1613,) endeavoured to persuade Sir David Wood, who was discontented with Overbury on account of his having prevented him from succeeding in some application that he had made to Lord Rochester for a place at court, to assassinate him, promising to procure his pardon: but Wood, though he seems to have been ready enough to have perpetrated such a crime, did not choose to venture his neck *on a woman's word*. After various consultations, therefore, with her paramour and Northampton, it was resolved that he should be taken off by poison. For that purpose it was contrived that he should be sent to prison, where by proper management he might be entirely in their power. To accomplish this point, Rochester and Northampton mentioned Overbury to the king as a proper person to be sent ambassador either to the archduke at Brussels, or to France. Rochester then gave his intended victim notice of the king's intention, and Overbury was at first inclined to acquiesce in the proposal; but on further consideration was persuaded not to accept this office, which was represented by his false friend as only an honourable exile, that would remove him from court, and for ever mar his fortunes; and he was at the same time assured, that if the king should take any umbrage at his non-compliance, Rochester would take care to soften his displeasure. The archbishop of Canterbury had already sounded him on the subject; and on the 21st of April, 1613, the lord chancellor (Egerton); and Lord Pembroke,* were, on Rochester's suggestion, sent by the king to make a formal offer to Overbury of the station of ambassador to a foreign court; which he peremptorily refused, urging with great warmth that his majesty could neither in law or justice compel him to leave his

* Winwood, iii. 447.

native country. His refusal being the same day reported to the king, and the insolence of this speech (as it was termed) being in private highly aggravated by Rochester, Overbury was summoned to appear before the Council; and his answer being adjudged a high contempt, he was committed to the Tower. In about a fortnight after he was lodged there, finding that Sir William Waad, a man of incorruptible integrity, who was then lieutenant of the Tower, would be an obstruction to their wicked scheme, Rochester and Northampton contrived that he should be removed from that office, and Sir Gervase Helwysse, one of the gentlemen-pensioners,* and a needy dependent on the house of Howard, who had dissipated his fortune by play, should be put in his place. The under-keeper also, who was immediately to attend the prisoner, was removed; and Sir Thomas Monson, at Lady Essex's request, prevailed on the new lieutenant to appoint in his room one Richard Weston, servant to Mrs. Turner, the widow of a physician; a woman of notorious ill fame, of whose *commodious* services the countess had availed herself in her criminal intercourse with Rochester. And shortly afterwards an illegal order was sent, signed by Rochester and Northampton, charging the lieutenant to keep Overbury (though committed only for a misdemeanor) a *close* prisoner, and not to permit any of his friends or relations to have access to him. By these instruments, with the aid of one Franklyn a druggist, and others, this unfortunate gentleman was tortured for near five months; during which period four different sorts of poison were at various times administered to him in his food, and in other shapes; some of which were sent directly from Lady Essex and Rochester. The doses, however, being either too small, or his constitution too strong for them, he was not immediately dispatched, but languished in a state of great weakness till the 15th of September in the same year; when he was finally released from his misery by an impoisoned clyster, administered to him the preceding evening. In a few hours afterwards he was buried, with great precipitation, in the chapel of the Tower; no inquisition being taken on the body, or at least

*See Wotton's REMAINS, 8vo. 1685. p. 413.

none having been ever produced. During his confinement, to amuse his melancholy hours, he drew up a narrative of all that had passed between Rochester and him from their first acquaintance, which he sent to a friend under eight seals, with an injunction to give copies of it to various persons: and though it has never appeared in print, it probably yet exists somewhere in manuscript. In the expostulatory letter already quoted, addressing himself to Rochester, he says, "*With what face could you tell him [Overbury's brother] that you would be lesse to me, to whome you owe more than to any soul living, both for your fortune, understanding, and reputation?*" and speaking of the narrative abovementioned, he tells him, "*If you will deal thus wickedly by me, I have provided that whether I live or die, your nature shall never die, or leave to be the most odious man alive.*"*

"Certainlie, (says Sir Symonds D'Ewes,) this gentleman's extreme miserie is not to bee parallede by any examples of former ages, being cutte off in the midst of his hopes, and in the flower of his youth; betrayed by his friend, and prostituted to the crueltie of his fatal enemie; sent to prison, as it were in jeast, and there undergoing many deaths, to satiate the implacable malice of one cruell murthereffe; debarred from the sight of friends, divines, and phyicians, and only cumbered with the dailie converse of his treacherous executioner. His owne father not being able to entertaine the least speach with him, noe nor soe much as to see him, petitioned the king for remedie; from whom he received a gracious answere, but was prevented by Viscount Rochester from ever reaping any good effect by it, or happie issue from it, on whom hee yet relied for relief and helpe; but he that had betrayed the sonne, did as easilie delude the father. Towards his end, to fill his soule with yet greater horror, they conveyed him to a darke and unwholesome prison, where he scarce beheld the light of the sunne to refreshe him. His youth indeed, even to the daye of his imprisonment, had been spent vainlie enough, according to the court garbe; and he now found need of comfort from heaven, before he had fully studied the way thither."†

* Winwood, iii. 479.

† Extracts from the Journal of Sir Symonds D'Ewes (Harl. MSS. 641) published by J. Nichols, 4to. 1783.

During Overbury's confinement, a suit having been instituted for the purpose of declaring the marriage of Lord and Lady Essex a nullity, and the husband acknowledging that he was *impotens versus hanc*,* though capable of satisfying any other woman; and the lady, on the inspection of three gentlewomen and two midwives, being pronounced a virgin;† on these grounds they were divorced *a vinculo matrimonii*. In the November following Rochester was made earl of Somerset; and on the 26th of the next month, he and Lady Frances Howard were married, in the presence of the king and queen, with almost regal solemnity.—In about a year and a half afterwards, the murder of Overbury was discovered by the means of Sir Ralph Winwood; and most of the minor agents in this black transaction suffered the punishment due to their crimes; Mrs. Turner, Weston, Franklyn, and Sir Gervase Helwysse being executed. The earl and countess of Somerset were tried for this murder in May, 1616. She acknowledged her crime, and he was found guilty by his peers: but to the eternal disgrace of King James, their lives, without even a shadow of ground for mitigation of their sentence, were spared, and they were confined in the Tower till Jan. 1621-2, when they were allowed to remove to one of Lord Wallingford's seats in Oxfordshire, to reside there, and not to pass beyond a circuit of three miles round it.—A few months before that king's death, they obtained a full pardon; and Somerset, who is said to have amassed an estate of 19,000l. a year, and 200,000l. in moveable property,‡ (which was chiefly jewels)§ was allowed to retain only 4000l. a year of all his wealth. A few months before her trial, his countess was brought to bed of a daughter, named Anne, who was married in 1638 to William Lord Russell, afterwards earl, and finally duke, of Bedford; and is said never to have heard of her parents' guilt, till, at a late period of her life,

* It was wittily observed on this occasion, that " Lord Essex's case exactly resembled that of a man, whose stomach could digest every thing but Bagshot mutton."

† On this occasion Wilson and other historians assure us, that the countess claimed the privilege of wearing a veil during the inspection; and with the aid of this disguise, a young lady, a relation of her own, [whose name was Finett] was substituted in her place.

‡ First fourteen years of K. James, p. 70.

§ Birch's Collection of Bacon's Letters, &c. 8vo. 1763; p. 71.

she happened to open a history of those times, in which it was related.* Soon after the birth of this child, (who was mother to the illustrious Lord Ruffel, and died May 10, 1684, Lady Somers; who is allowed on all hands to have been extremely beautiful, ceased to be an object of desire. Sir Symonds D'Ewes says, in his *plain* language, that "her husband lived to abhor her;" that "soon after the birth of her daughter, she was disabled by the secret punishment of a higher providence from being capable of further copulation;" and that though she lived "neare upon twentie years afterwards, yet her husband the earl of Somers never knew her carnallie; but the said infirmitie still increased more and more upon her, till at last she died of it in very great extremitie."† She died August 23, 1632, and he survived her thirteen years, dying in July, 1645; on the 17th. of which month he was interred in the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Sir Thomas Overbury, if we are to believe Bacon, was an insolent and turbulent incendiary, full of wildness of speech and project; but the paper in which this representation is found,‡ containing a scheme for the arrangement and *management* of the evidence on the trial of Somers, which, as attorney-general, he submitted to the king for his inspection and remarks, reflects much disgrace on that *great mean* man; and his character of Overbury is certainly much overcharged. Mr. Warr, who was counsel with Bacon on the trial of Weston, and had been intimately acquainted with Overbury in the Temple, bore testimony to "*his singular honest and virtuous conversation,*" and declared that "*he was addicted to no dishonest actions.*" The truth seems to be, that he was a man of considerable ability, and finding himself basely treated by an obscure and ignorant upstart, who (to use Overbury's own language) owed to him *all his fortune, understanding, and reputation in the world*, naturally expressed his sense of the wrong done to him in animated and indignant language.

He is author of a poem much admired in his own time, called *The Wife*, and of a volume of CHARACTERS, or "witty descriptions of the pro-

* Oldmixon's HIST. OF THE STUARTS, p. 44.

† They lived, according to Wilson, who has given a loathsome account of her death, many years in the same house without speaking to each other. Their residence was at Chelsea.

‡ Birch's Collection of Bacon's Letters, &c. 8vo. 1763. p. 65.

perties of sundry persons," which displays a considerable knowledge of the world; a species of satire in prose, of which he appears to have been the first inventor, and which after his death for half a century was extremely popular. His *WIFE* was printed often in his life-time; his *CHARACTERS* were first printed in 1614, after his death, and between that year and 1632, went through fifteen editions.

The following letters, which never have been published, and which relate to the offence given to King James's queen, mentioned in p. 125, did not reach our hands in time, so as to be introduced in their proper place. Being, however, curious, we shall add them here. They were transcribed from the Hatfield papers by Dr. Birch, and are found in one of his MSS. in the British Museum, No. 4160.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

My hon'ble Lord

As your lordship was a judge of mine innocence before, so would I now that favour that your Ldp would vouchsafe to be a witness of the submission both of my self and cause to the Queens mercy; which I desire the rather, because, as I understand, her majesty is not fully satisfied of the integrity of my intent that way: And to that purpose if your Ldp will grant me access and audience, I shall hold ever a great favour, and ever rest your Ldps to be commanded

London, the 11th of
September. [1611].

T. Overbury.

THE QUEEN to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

My Lord

The King hath told me that he will advise with you and some other four or five of the Councill, of that fellow. I can say no more either to make you understand the matter or my mind, than I said the other day, only I recommend to your care how the publick (the matter is now both in court and city) and how far I have reason in that respect. I refer the rest to this bearer, and myself to your love.

ANNA R.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

SIR JOHN FASTOLF.

- P. 9, l. 6 from the bottom, for *conditions of*, r. *situations requiring*—
P. 10, l. 15, dele *numerous*.

DR. GEORGE HAKEWILL.

- P. 12, l. *ult.* for *Oxonienfis*, r. *Oxonienfes*.
P. 14, l. 5, for *sua*, r. *sue*.
Dr. Hakewill's APOLOGY, &c. was one of the valuable books of the last age, made use of by Dr. Johnson in the compilation of his Dictionary.

DR. BUTLER.

- P. 17, l. *ult.* for *Oxonienfis*, r. *Oxonienfes*.
P. 18, l. 9, for *Parken*, r. *Parkeri*; and for *Catabrigiensis*, r. *Cantabrigiensis*.
Ibid. l. 12, for *Clarentis*, r. *Clarenfis*.

THOMAS DALZIEL.

- P. 20, l. 12. "When the duchefs of York came first to Scotland," &c.
The duke and duchefs of York went to Scotland in 1679.
Ibid. l. 20, for *since*, r. *after*.

JOHN TAYLOR.

- P. 21. This author's numerous works were collected and published in a folio volume in 1630; but it does not contain all his productions, several pieces both in prose and verse having been written and published by him, between that year and the time of his death.

GILES STRANGWAYS.

- P. 23. It should have been mentioned, that the verses quoted at the beginning of this account, are found under an old print of this gentleman by Loggan.
Ibid. l. 7 from the bottom, for *Notitia*, r. *Notitia*.
P. 24, l. 9. for *incomparatively*, r. *comparatively*.

ROBERT, THIRD EARL OF ESSEX.

- P. 29, l. 6. By 1602 is here meant 1602-3.
l. 3 from the bottom. "—married Mrs. Elizabeth Paulet, &c."
The earl of Essex married this lady, March 11, 1630-31. He was never divorced from her, as is here stated; but they were separated by mutual consent about two years after their marriage, according to Willson; but he is very inaccurate in dates. Another account says, they lived *four* years together.

P. 30, l. 4.—“ found also a parrallel in the indiscreet familiarities of the last countess with Mr. Uvedale.”—Wilson, the historian, in his *Memoirs of his own Life*, (*Desid. Cur.* p. 469,) says, she was found in her adulterer’s arms. On the other hand, her second husband, Sir Thomas Higgins, in a funeral oration which he published on her death, in 1656, maintains that there was no ground for the charges which had been brought against her by the earl of Essex. This gentleman mentions a singular trait of that nobleman. He acknowledged a son which she bore him to be legitimate; but previous to her delivery, which happened about the time of their separation, he declared that he was resolved not to own the child, unless she was brought to bed by the 5th of November: the child luckily happened to be born on that day, but died in his infancy.

Sir Symonds D’Ewes mentions in his *Manuscript Journal*, that this nobleman strongly resembled his maternal grandfather, Sir Francis Walsingham. His countenance, (says Wilson, who was of his household,) to those that knew him not, appeared somewhat stern and solemn; to intimates affable and gentle.—The king [James I.] never affected him, whether from the bent of his natural inclination to effeminate faces, or whether” &c.

DR. WILLIAM GILBERT.

P. 33. In Dryden’s *Epistle to Dr. Charlton*, Gilbert is mentioned with Bacon, Boyle, and Harvey, as entitled to everlasting fame:

“ Among the assertors of free reason’s claim,
 “ Our nation’s not the least in worth and fame.
 “ The world to Bacon does not only owe
 “ Its present knowledge, but its future too.
 “ GILBERT shall live, till loadstones cease to draw,
 “ Or British fleets the boundless ocean awe,” &c.

The portrait of Gilbert, from which this engraving was made, is thus described by Hearne: “ Gul. Gilbert. In his right hand a globe, inscribed *Terella*: over his head, 1591, ætatis 48: a little below which, on his left shoulder, *Magnetica-rum virtutum primus indagator*.”

DR. RICHARD CORBET.

P. 34, l. *penult.* Ben Jonson did not make any considerable stay at Oxford, when he visited it in 1619; nor did he obtain the degree of A.M. in the regular way, as is here intimated. He was *created* master of arts in a full house of convocation, July 19, 1619. Wood’s *FAST. OXON.* i. 215.

SIR ROBERT VINER.

P. 40, l. 10, for *the king*, r. *that monarch*.

DR. JOHN BRAMHALL.

P. 47, l. 7. “—shewing him his *picture*,”—

It should be recollected, that *engraved portraits* were formerly (as they are still by the vulgar) called *pictures*.

“ Or where the *pictures* for the page atone,
 “ And Quarles is fav’d by beauties not his own.”

SIR ASTON COCKAINE.

P. 50. l. 10. for *Henry*, r. *Kenelm*.

51. l. 4. Sir Aston Cockaine was not the author of *Tyrannical Government*, nor of *Thersites*. They were imputed to him by mistake, in Wynstanley's "Lives of the Poets."

SIR HENRY SAVILE.

P. 62. line *ult.* for *bis* 3, r. 3. *bis*, &c.

P. 64. l. 6. for *tredecim*. r. *tredecim*.

MONTJOY BLOUNT, EARL OF NEWPORT.

P. 65. This nobleman, who was only created an Irish peer by King James, and by King Charles was created Baron *Montjoy* of *Tburveston* in the county of Derby, married Anne daughter to John Lord Butler, of Woodhall in the county of Hertford, by whom he had two daughters and two sons; the younger of whom, Henry, dying without issue in 1679, the title became extinct.

His wife's conversion to the Roman Catholick religion appears from the Strafford Papers, to have made much noise in London, in 1637. "Here hath been a horrible noise (says the rev. Mr. Garrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford) about Lady Newport's being become a Roman Catholick. She went one evening as she came from a play in Drury Lane, to Somersethouse, where one of the capuchins reconciled her to the popish church, of which she is now a weak member. Her lord, upon knowledge of it, being much grieved, and in an high passion, went over to Lambeth, to make his complaint to my lord's grace of Canterbury, [archbishop Laud,] of those whom he thought had been instruments in the conversion of his wife, naming Signor Con, [the Pope's agent,] Wat Montague; and Sir Toby Matthew. My lord's grace wished him to meet him the next day. Sunday, at court; where the king and lords being set in council, his grace told his majesty of this complaint of the earl of Newport, and on his knee desired that Mr. Montague might be banished the court; that he might have liberty to proceed legally against Sir Toby Matthew, in the high-commission court: for Signor Con, he knew not how he came hither, or what he did here; therefore he would say nothing of him. His majesty was much offended, and said he would have these things remedied; and since has given orders to his bishops concerning this business. The truth is, neither Wat Mountague nor Toby Matthew had any hand in this particular: my lady Duchess of Buckingham, her sister Porter, and Signor Con, have been chief agents in her conversion, though it is wholly laid upon the capuchins; and the queen hath since sent for their rector, hath chid him, and admonished him from doing the like again, especially to women of quality." Strafford Papers, i. 128.

Lady Newport afterwards deserted her husband, and went to France.

JOHN MILTON.

P. 66, l. 8 from bottom. He was admitted a pensioner at Christ's college in Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1624-5.

P. 69, l. 6. For *mones*, r. *Morus*.

70, l. 18. For *liberi*, r. *liber*.

Ibid, l. penult. "*The picture*," &c.

These words should have been marked with inverted commas, as a quotation, being transcribed from a paper in the hand-writing of the late Horace earl of Orford.

P. 71, l. 11, for *Milto*, r. *Milton*.

l. 12, for *Dmi*. r. *Dni*.

SIR THOMAS MYDDLETON.

P. 79. l. 18.—and *Christina*, who in 1654 was married to Roger Grosvenor, &c.

This *Christina*, or *Christiana*, could not well be the sister of Charlotte Lady Warwick; for she was married to her first husband, Edward Rich, earl of Warwick, in 1695, or 1696, at the age of about twenty-two, and therefore was born about 1673. Now Christina, who is here called her sister, if she was married in 1654, must have been born about 1637 or 1638, at which time Sir Thomas Myddleton, whose print is here given, was, according to the account in p. 78, either 12 or 13 years old. The Christian Myddleton therefore here mentioned, was probably sister to Sir Thomas Myddleton, who is the subject of this article, and aunt to the lady who was first countess of Warwick, and afterwards (1716) wife to Mr. Addison.

SIR ROBERT PEAKE.

P. 80, l. 7, for *Harrington*, r. *Stanbope*.

Ibid. l. 4 from the bottom, dele *and*.

WILLIAM CHIFFINCH.

Sir Edward Walker, garter principal king at arms, gave gratis, 6 July, 1670. a grant of arms and crest to William Chiffinch, keeper of his majesty's closet, and page of the bedchamber. It appears that he had an elder brother named Thomas, who in 1664 received a similar favour from Sir Edward Walker, by the name of Thomas Chiffinch, esq; one of the pages of his majesty's bedchamber, keeper of his private closet, and comptroller of the excise. He and Elias Ashmole were made joint-comptrollers of excise, 13th Charles II. See Harl. MSS. 7423.

BAPTIST MAY.

P. 90. "—for some time the confidant of his intrigues."—

This circumstance, which has been recorded by Antony Wood, [see the account of William Chiffinch, *ante*, p. 83] is confirmed by one of the pocket-books of Mr. Beale, husband to Mrs. Beale, the pupil of Sir Peter Lely, from which some extracts have been given in Lord Orford's *ANECDOTES OF PAINTING*, vol. iii. p. 77.—"From the Almanack of 1677. April. I saw at Mr. *Bab May's* lodgings at Whitehall these pictures of Mr. Lely's doing; 1. the king's picture in buff, half length. 2. first duchess of York, h. l. 3. Duchess of Portsmouth, h. l. 4. Mrs. Gwin, with a lamb, h. l. Mrs. Davis, with a gold pot, h. l. 6. Mrs. Roberts, h. l. 7. Duchess of Cleveland, being as a madonna, and a babe. 8. Mrs. May's sister, h. l. 9. Mr. William Finch, a head by Mr.

Hales. 10. Duchefs of Richmond, h.l. by Mr. Anderton." From this list Mr. May should seem to have been matter, if not of the living, at least of the inanimate, seraglio.

RICHARD EEDES.

Sir John Harrington (*Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. p. 228) speaking of Dr. Toby Matthew, says, that "among some special men that enjoyed and joyed most in his company in Oxford, and in remembrance of it since they were sundered, was Doctor Eedes, late dean of Worcester, one whose company I loved as well as he loved his Thoby Mathew. He, for their farewell, upon his [Mathew's] remove to Durham, intending first to go with him from Oxford but one day's journey, was so betrayed by the sweetness of his company, and their old friendship, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleasant penance wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, which poem him selfe gave to me; and told me so many pretty apophthegmes of theirs in their younger yeeres, as might make a booke almost by it selfe."

There was another copy of this poem in Wood's study, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but it has been stolen.

ALEXANDER NOWELL.

P. 103, l. 3.—"and by them this is written," &c.

From Isaac Walton's account it might be supposed that this inscription was in English; but it is in Latin. "Alexandrus Nowellus, Sacræ Theol. Professor, S.^{ci} Pauli Decan. obiit 13^o Feb. Anno Dom'i 1601, R. Elizab. 44^{to} Anno Decanat. 42. et ætatis suæ 95; cum neque oculi caligarent, neque aures obtusiores, neque memoria infirmior, neque animi ullæ facultates victæ essent."

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

P. 115. "—on giving her hand early in the reign of James the First to the earl of Hertford, who was at that time near seventy years old—"

It appears from the MS. Journal of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, that Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford was born on the same day with Edward the Sixth; i. e. Oct. 12, 1537. When James therefore ascended the English throne, the earl was in his 66th year; and at his death in April, 1621, he was in his eighty-fifth year.

THOMAS LORD AUDLEY.

P. 120. "By his wife, whose name has not been transmitted to us," &c.

This is a mistake. The wife of Lord Audley was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

I. 124. Note **. Instead of this note, the following should be substituted:

It appears from an extract made by Dr. Birch from the dispatches of Sir George Carew, preserved in the Hatfield Collection, (MSS. Birch, 4160,) that Sir Thomas Overbury was in Paris in July, 1609.

The former erroneous statement was derived from the printed Catalogue of these MSS.

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